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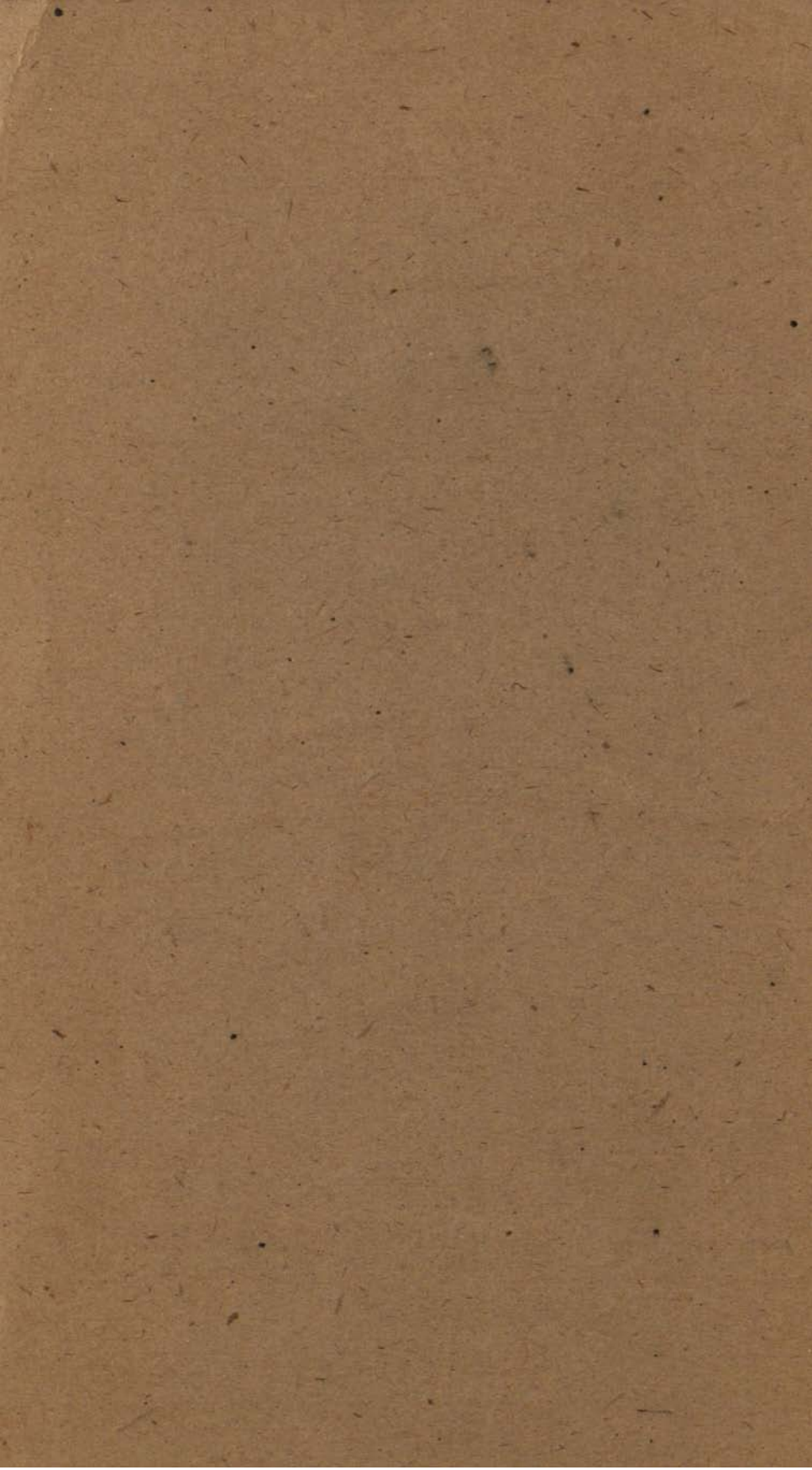
4812

Mysore Government Museum
Bangalore

Annual Report for the year
1954-55

069.09(5454)

M. G. M.



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MYSORE GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM
BANGALORE



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1934-35

069.09(5454)

M.G.M.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF MYSORE.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 172, dated 6th August 1955 from the Director, Government Museum, Bangalore, forwarding the Annual Report on the working of the Government Museum, Bangalore, for the year 1954-55.

ORDER No. S.R. 6124-25/4-55-2, DATED
BANGALORE, THE 5TH OCTOBER 1955.

Recorded.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

K. MOHAMED AHMED,
*Secretary to Government,
Home, Forest and
Agriculture Departments.*

To—The Director, Government Museum, Bangalore.

The Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications in
Mysore, Bangalore.

4812

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M.G.M.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, BANGALORE, DURING THE YEAR 1954-55.

General.—The Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and a large number of local and foreign visitors went round the galleries of the Museum during the year under report. The details of the number of visitors is furnished in Appendix 'C'. In order to make the Museum more popular and attractive Neon Sign Board with the word "MUSEUM" of 1' size letters was installed on the top of the building.

The Government Architect and Town Planning Officer was requested to give his suggestions for the expansion of the Museum building. The Government Architect gave the plans for the additional structures to the existing building during the year under report. The estimate is under preparation in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division. In order to reorganise the Museum on the modern lines and expand the Museum building the Museum Advisory Committee was re-constituted as per G. O. No. S. R. 785-96/Mus. 2-54-2, dated 29th April 1954.

Galleries.—A good collection of Danish Stone Age specimens, Mughal and Maratha coins, specimens of silk worm and cocoons, Japanese and Italian arms of Second World War were acquired during the year under report. They are attractively and educatively displayed in the Museum. Suitable background were prepared in the showcases for attractive display of specimens. Three showcases and the stand on which the pottery and pot shreds of the Archæological Section are displayed were painted.

The two photo panel stands were renovated. The beautiful photographs of historical edifices, Hoysala and other Dravidian and Jain temples in the State were labelled in Kannada and English and were attractively displayed in the photo stand. The set of photographs of the Khedda operation in the State were also labelled both in Kannada and English and were displayed in the renovated photo panel stand in the Natural History Section of the Museum.

List of new specimens acquired during the year under report is furnished in Appendix 'A'.

Zoology. The newly acquired specimen of Elephant Calf (Mounted Entire) was displayed in a new modern showcase. This is a good addition in the Natural History Section of the Museum and it attracts innumerable number of visitors especially the children population.

The specimens in the section of Entomology was attractively displayed with fresh labels both in Kannada and English. New labels were also introduced in the section of Reptiles.

Geology.—Specimens of high grade Manganese ore found in Sandur Hills were added to the Geology Section. The Geology Section is made use of by the students of Geology of the local colleges and this has become very popular.

Arms and Armour.—A very interesting set of Non-Service pattern weapons of historical value captured during World War II and other campaign were received as a gift from the Defence Ministry through the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The specimens of Italian and Japanese arms of II World War acquired during the year are a good addition for comparative study of ancient and modern arms in the section of Arms and Armour of the Museum. These specimens attract good number of visitors.

Archæology.—Valuable set of Danish Stone Age implements were presented to the Museum by the Danish National Museum, Copenhagen. They are attractively displayed with suitable labels in the section of Archæology. The specimens give an idea of the materials used in the Stone Age period of Denmark and is also useful for comparative study with the Indian counterparts displayed in the section of Archæology.

Numismatics.—As the coin collection is steadily enriched with representative set of Mughal and Maratha coins from different parts of India during the year under report a new special Iron Safe was acquired. A set of representative coins of the Sultans of Delhi were acquired from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, during the year under report. Five coins were presented to the Museum by the Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, and fourteen coins were presented to the Museum by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Metal Ware.—All the metal ware specimens were cleaned and attractively displayed in the metal ware section. An up-to-date showcase specially designed was acquired for the display of ancient Bronzes. It is proposed to acquire few Chola Bronze specimens and the Curator was deputed to Madras to study ancient Bronzes available for acquisition.

Industry.—The Department of Sericulture, Government of Mysore, presented a representative set of silkworm specimens. The life history of silkworm, from the development of eggs to silkworms and the different varieties of indigenous cocoons and foreign hybrids give an idea of the varieties adopted in the growth of the well known Sericulture Industry of the State.

Restoration and Cleaning.—The usual cleaning of the sections was attended to and specimens kept in rectified spirit were renewed with fresh spirit. The mammals and birds displayed in the section of Zoology were sprayed with turpentine.

Educational Work.—Guide-lectures were continued as usual for the benefit of the school children. Eight thousand three hundred and eight students accompanied by 191 teachers from 155 educational institutions from Bangalore and other parts of India were given facilities to visit the institution and go round the galleries. All facilities were extended to research scholars and Historians with available details. The Volumes from the Museum Library were also made use of by the research scholars.

The Curator was deputed to attend the annual meeting of the Museums Association of India held at Ahmedabad during the last week of December 1954.

Visitors.—The Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya B.A., LL.B., visited the Museum and went round the galleries and evinced keen interest in the specimens displayed and gave valuable suggestions in labelling and display. Many distinguished visitors including the Minister of Industries, Orissa, Mr. Lakshminarayana Rao, the Government Epigraphist for India, Dr. Moti Chandra, Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and Count G. Ahlefeldt Bille, Chief Game Warden of Denmark, visited the Museum. Besides 3,46,753 visitors went round the gallery of the Museum during 1954-55.

Library.—Apart from the Journals and Periodicals that are being regularly received, eight books of numismatics were presented by the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad State, and a set of five Archaeological and Museum books were presented to the Museum by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Madhya Pradesh, through the Government of Mysore. The Danish Government Trade Commissioner, Bombay, presented one book, viz., "The Treasures from Danish Museum." The Book 'Archæology from the Earth' by Mortimer Wheeler was purchased and added to the Library.

Maintenance.—The annual budget grant for the upkeep of the institution was Rs. 14,000 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,836-10-2.

S. MUNINANJAPPA,

Director.

APPENDIX 'A'

List of specimens acquired for the Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, during the year 1954-55.

Sl. No.	Description	Donor	
NUMISMATICS			
1	One silver coin—Sri Tribhuvan Vir Vikrama Shahdeva—Modern Nepal rupee.	Government of Uttar Pradesh.	
2	One silver coin (alloy) of the Kheri District Vighrahapala.		
3	One silver coin from—Faizabad District—Aurangzeb.		
4-9	Six silver alloy coins :— (1) Vighrahapala—Drammad Aligarh District (2-3) Adivaraha do ... (4) Adivaraha—Hamirpur District ... (5) Vighrahapala—Earliest refined class (Hamirpur District). (6) Vighrahapala—Earliest refined class—Variety unknown.		
10	One silver coin—(Shah Jahan) Surat 1040 ...		
11	One silver coin—(Shah Jahan) Lahore 1040—4...		
12	One copper coin—(Akbar—Delhi—Hazarat) found in Meerat District.		
13	One silver coin—(Shaha Alum II—Ferukabad Ahmednagar—1199-27) found in Kanpur District.		
14	One silver coin—from Jhansi District—Gajasahi rupee issued by Orcha State—Shaha Alum II 1211-3X.		
15-19	Five silver coins :— (1) Marathas Chandar ... (2) Marathas—Mubiabad Poona ... (3) Mughal—Shah Alum II Kankushi ... (4) E.I. Co—Arcot 1200-25 ... (5) Hyderabad—Asofjah V 1282 ...		
SERICULTURE			
20	Silkworm Eggs ...		Sericultural Department, Government of Mysore.
21	Silkworms—Just hatched ...		
22	Silkworm—Pupa ...		
23	Silkworm—Moths ...		
24	Spinning silk worms ...		
25	Cocoons—Mysore Multivoltine ...		
26	Do —Indo-Japanese Hybrid ...		
27	Do Pure Turkey European Multivoltine ...		
28	Do Chinese Univoltine ...		
29	Do Mysore—European Hybrid ...		
30	Do Japanese Univoltine ...		
31	Silkworm surgical guts ...		

APPENDIX 'A'—continued.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Donor
ARMS AND ARMOUR		
32-40	(1) Jap Carbine 6·5 M.M. Car W/Bay ... (2) Italian Carbine 8 M.M. All Types ... (3) Jap Rifle 6·5 M.M. Megi type M 38 ... (4) Jap Bayonet ... (5) Italian Bayonet (Rifle) 10·35 M.M. ... (6) Swords Line Boys ... (7) Sangeen Meun ... (8) Kattar ... (9) Dagger short ...	Military Department, Central Government. Through the Ministry of Education, Government of India.
CURRENCY JAPAN GOVERNMENT		
41-49	100 Dollers (one); 11. 10 Dollers (3), III. 5 Dollers (2); 1V. One Doller (2) V. One cent (1).	Sri Raiz-ur-Rahman and Mrs. Rahimurio A.
ARCHÆOLOGY		
50-54	Five Danish Stone Age Implements :— (1) One dagger ... (2) One spear head ... (3) One sickle ... (4) One arrow head ... (5) One tool for wood work ...	Danish National Museum, Copenhagen.
GEOLOGY		
55	High grade Manganese ore from Sandur Hills, Bellary District.	Col. R. C. Morris, Hormimetti Estate, Attikon P.O. via Mysore .
BY PURCHASE		
56-68	Thirteen coins :— (1) Muhammad bin Sam ... (2) Kaiqubad ... (3) Firoz II Khalji ... (4) Muhammed II Khalji ... (5) Mubarak I Khalji ... (6) Do ... (7) Tughlaq I ... (8) Muhammed III Tughlaq ... (9) Do ... (10) Firoz III Tughlaq ... (11) Firoz with Fateh Khan ... (12) Shershah Suri Gwalior ... (13) Islam Shah Guri ...	

APPENDIX 'B'

List of books added to the Mysore Government Museum,
Bangalore, during the year 1954-55.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Donor
1	Administration Report of the Sri Chitralayam, Travancore-Cochin, for the year 1952-53.	Officer-in-charge, Sri Chitralaya.
2	Gujarathi version of some Archæological finds in the Idar State Museum.	The Director, Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
3	Epigraphia Indica—Vol. XXIX Pts. i, ii, iii.	Government of India.
4	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Travancore Cochin State, for 1952-53.	The Director, Archæological Department, Travancore-Cochin State.
5	Administration Report of the National Museums, Ceyloa, for 1953.	The Director, National Museum, Ceylon.
6	Guide to the National Museum, Copenhagen—Antiquity.	Danish National Museum, Copenhagen.
7	The Treasures from Danish Museum ...	Danish Government Trade Commissioner, Bombay.
8	Administration Report of the Museums, Zoos, and Government Gardens, Travancore-Cochin, for 1952-53.	The Director, Museums and Zoos, Travancore-Cochin State.
9	Indian Archæology 1953-54 ...	} The Director General of Archæology in India
10	Ancient India No. 8, 1952 ...	
11	Administration Report of the Government Museum, Madras—The National Art Gallery, Madras—The Government Museum, Puddukkottai and Connemara Public Library (exchange section) Madras, for the year 1953-54.	The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.
12	Bulletin of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay No. 3 (1952-53).	The Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
13	Forty-seventh Annual Report of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.	The Director.
14	Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1954 of librarises, Museums and Art Committee of City of Liverpool.	The Director.
15	Baramati—A new Mughal Mint—Numismatic Series No. 1.	} The Director of Archæology, Hyderabad State.
16	A new coin of King Sadavahana from Kondapur Numismatic Series No. 2.	
17	Some more new coins of Mahisha Dynasty—Numismatic Series No. 3.	
18	A lead coin of Satavahana—Numismatic Series No. 4.	
19	Some rare coins in the State Museum, Hyderabad (Deccan)—Numismatic Series No. 5.	
20	Some rare Mughal coins in the State Museum, Hyderabad (Deccan)—Numismatic Series No. 6.	

APPENDIX 'B'—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Donor
21	Coins of King Sumahagramaka from Kondapur Excavations—Numismatic Series No. 7.	The Director of Archæology, Government of Hyderabad State.
22	Some more Mahisha coins from Kondapur excavations—Numismatic Series No. 8.	
23	Inscriptions in the C. P. and Berar ...	
24	Triennial Report on coins—Dealt with under Treasure Trove Act during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52.	
25	Report on the working of the Central Museum, Nagpur, for the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49.	The Superintendent, Government Printing, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur.
26	A descriptive list of exhibits in the Archæological Section of the Nagpur Museum.	
27	Nagpur Museum, Archæological Section—Introduction to the descriptive list of exhibits.	
28	Bulletin of the Nagpur Museum—No. 2 ...	
29	Central Museum, Nagpur—General Guide.	

BY PURCHASE

- 30 Museums Journal, London—Vol. 53, No. 12, Vol. 54, Nos. 1 to 11.
- 31 Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, London—Vol. CII, Nos. 4921 to 4937 ; Vol. CIII, No. 4938 to 4945 except Nos. 4929 and 4941.
- 32 Journal of the Numismatic Society of India Vol. XV Pt. ii. & Vol. XVI Pt. i.
- 33 Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society—Vol. XLIV No. 4 and Vol. XLV Nos. 1 to 3.
- 34 Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay—Vol. 51, No. 4 Vol. 52, Nos. 1 to 3.
- 35 Archæology from the Earth by Mortimer Wheeler.
- 36 Museums—Vol. VII, No. 2, 1954, UNESCO publication.

APPENDIX "C"

Classified List of Visitors during the period ending 31st March 1955.

Serial No.	Months and Year	Names written in										Literate		Illiterate		School children	Total	
		English	Other Languages							Men	Women	Men	Women					
			Europeans and Eurasians	Indians	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu	Hindustani	Marathi					Gujarati	Nagari			Malayalam
1	April 1954	...	19	1,018	73	34	13	12	...	...	21	...	1,162	28	29,293	25,764	454	56,701
2	May 1954	...	73	1,433	58	67	25	18	1	...	20	...	1,658	37	11,390	9,284	390	22,668
3	June 1954	...	62	1,293	50	46	14	14	...	...	1	1	1,433	48	10,966	9,849	177	22,473
4	July 1954	...	66	1,178	68	56	10	10	...	...	...	1	1,359	80	10,693	9,910	156	21,548
5	August 1954	...	60	1,198	61	51	5	13	...	...	...	...	1,355	32	9,999	9,291	870	21,548
6	September 1954	...	99	1,147	96	41	14	10	...	...	...	...	1,376	31	10,511	9,794	618	22,230
7	October 1954	...	52	1,352	112	60	27	16	...	...	8	...	1,596	31	12,618	12,070	885	27,500
8	November 1954	...	26	1,208	105	63	11	16	...	...	10	...	1,422	32	14,335	13,185	1,181	30,105
9	December 1954	...	8	1,361	84	54	8	15	...	...	13	...	1,521	22	13,563	12,444	1,763	29,313
10	January 1955	...	75	1,406	102	58	1	22	...	...	16	...	1,665	15	15,439	15,102	729	32,950
11	February 1955	...	24	1,117	62	35	12	12	...	...	11	...	1,261	12	12,430	12,460	832	26,995
12	March 1955	...	37	1,098	71	31	...	17	...	...	7	...	1,249	12	16,049	15,206	406	32,922
	Total	...	611	14,309	942	601	140	175	1	...	107	2	17,058	330	1,67,276	1,53,769	8,380	3,46,753

APPENDIX "D"

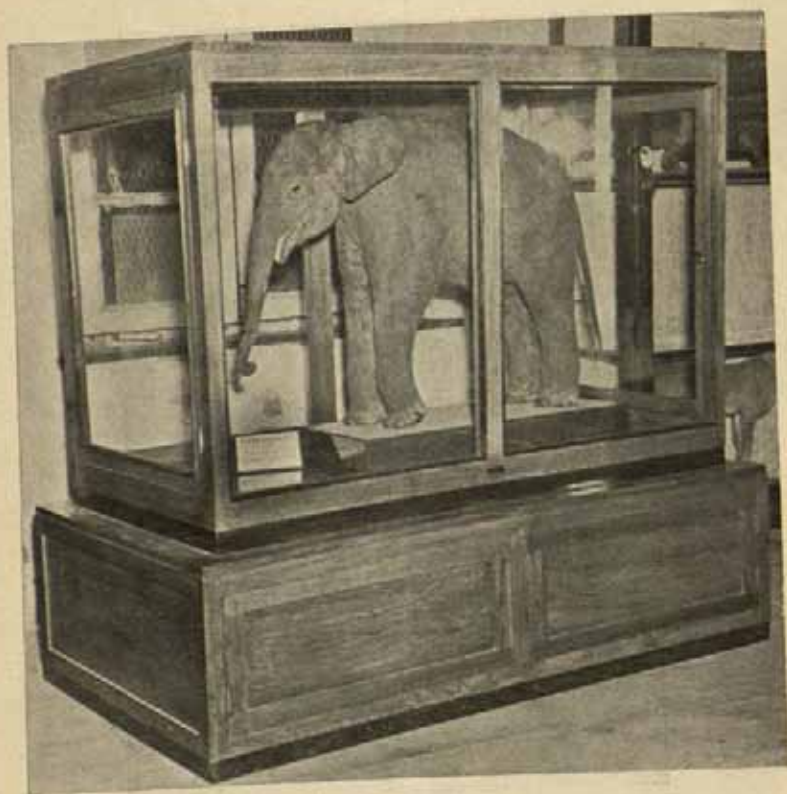
Statement showing the details of students that visited the Museum during the year 1954-55.

Sl. No.	Month and Year	Number of educational institutions	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
1	April 1954 ...	7	8	454
2	May 1954 ...	4	5	309
3	June 1954 ...	5	5	177
4	July 1954 ...	6	6	156
5	August 1954 ...	13	13	870
6	September 1954 ...	13	13	618
7	October 1954 ...	8	12	885
8	November 1954 ...	21	45	1,181
9	December 1954 ...	34	39	1,763
10	January 1955 ...	19	20	729
11	February 1955 ...	14	14	832
12	March 1955 ...	11	11	406
	Total ...	155	191	8,380

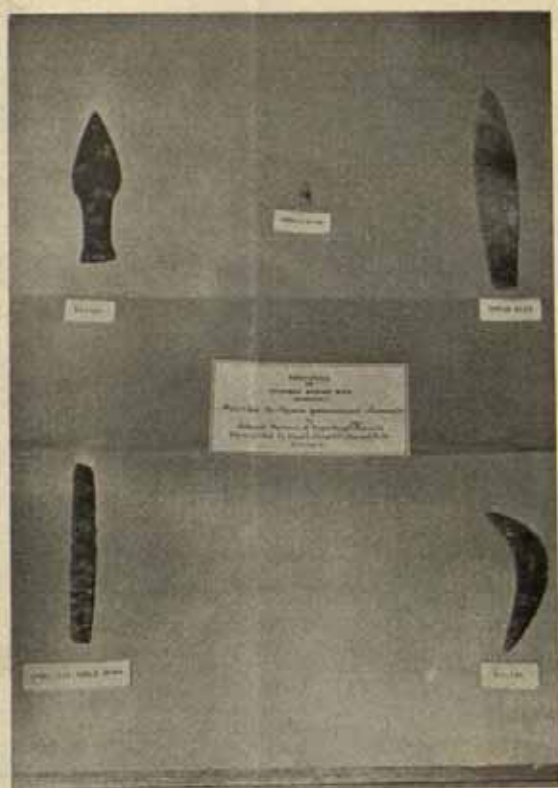
APPENDIX "E"

Statement showing the Budget Grant and the actual Expenditure for the year 1954-55.

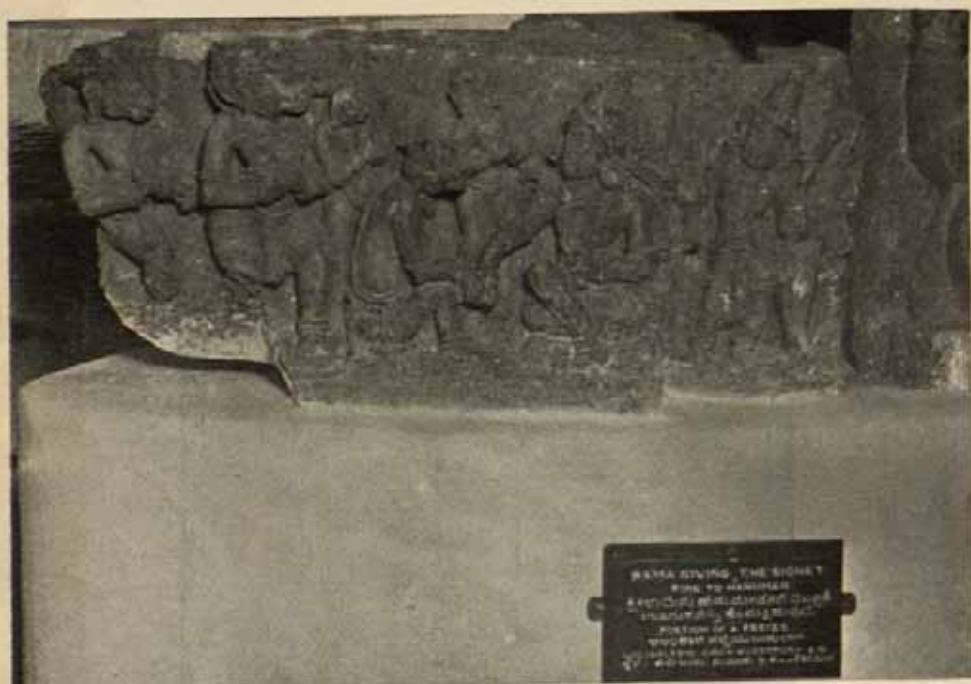
Sl. No.	Head	Budget Grant			Expenditure		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Establishment ...	6,241	0	0	6,101	1	5
2	Dearness Allowance ...	2,964	0	0	2,950	1	3
3	Travelling Allowance ...	500	0	0	264	4	0
4	Contingencies ...	895	0	0	901	1	3
5	Other charges ...	3,400	0	0	2,620	2	3
	Total ...	14,000	0	0	12,836	10	2



INDIAN ELEPHANT CALF



YOUNGER STONE AGE SPECIMENS OF DENMARK



RAMA SENDING THE SIGNET RING THROUGH HANUMAN

Hoysala Style.

Circa XII Century A.D.

Loc. : Halebid.

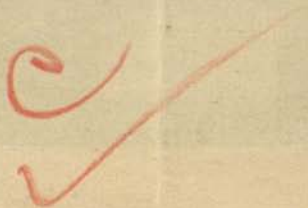


CULT DEITIES
OF
HOLENARSIPPA
HOYSALA



AN APSARA WITH THREE DWARFS

Circa XVIII Century A.D.



D.G.A. 80.
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Author—Mysore. Govt. Museum.

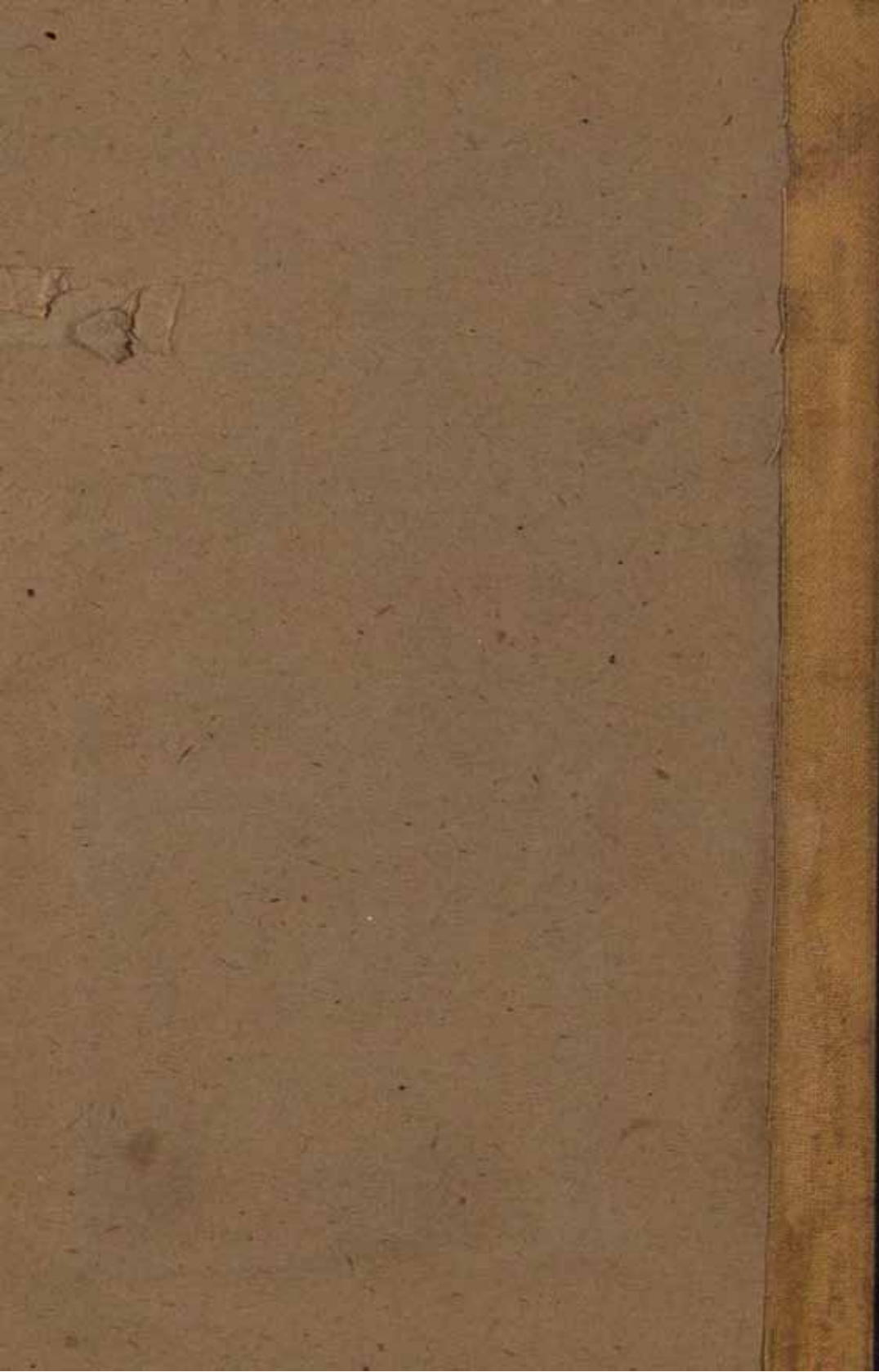
Title—Annual report for 1954-55.

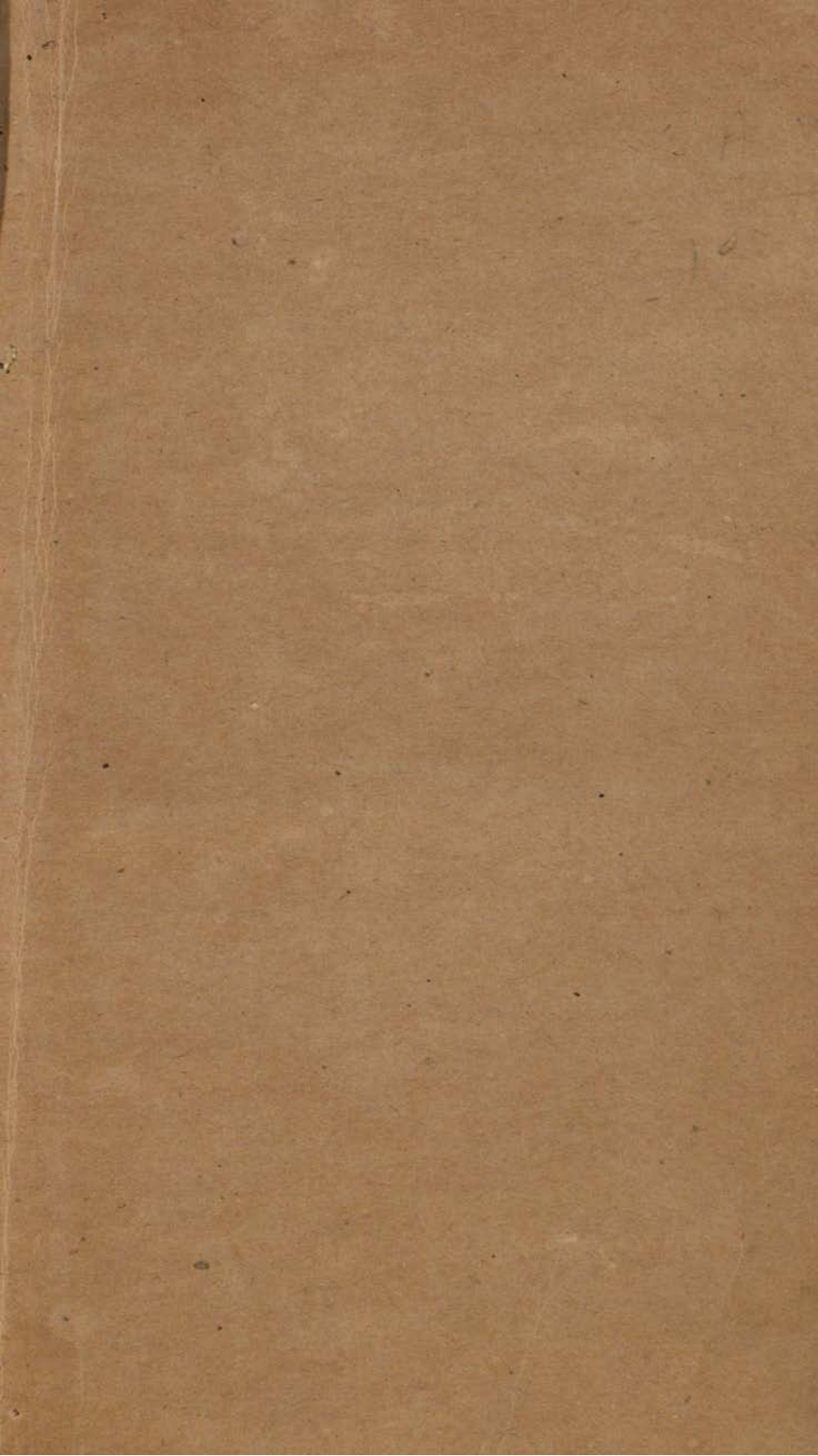
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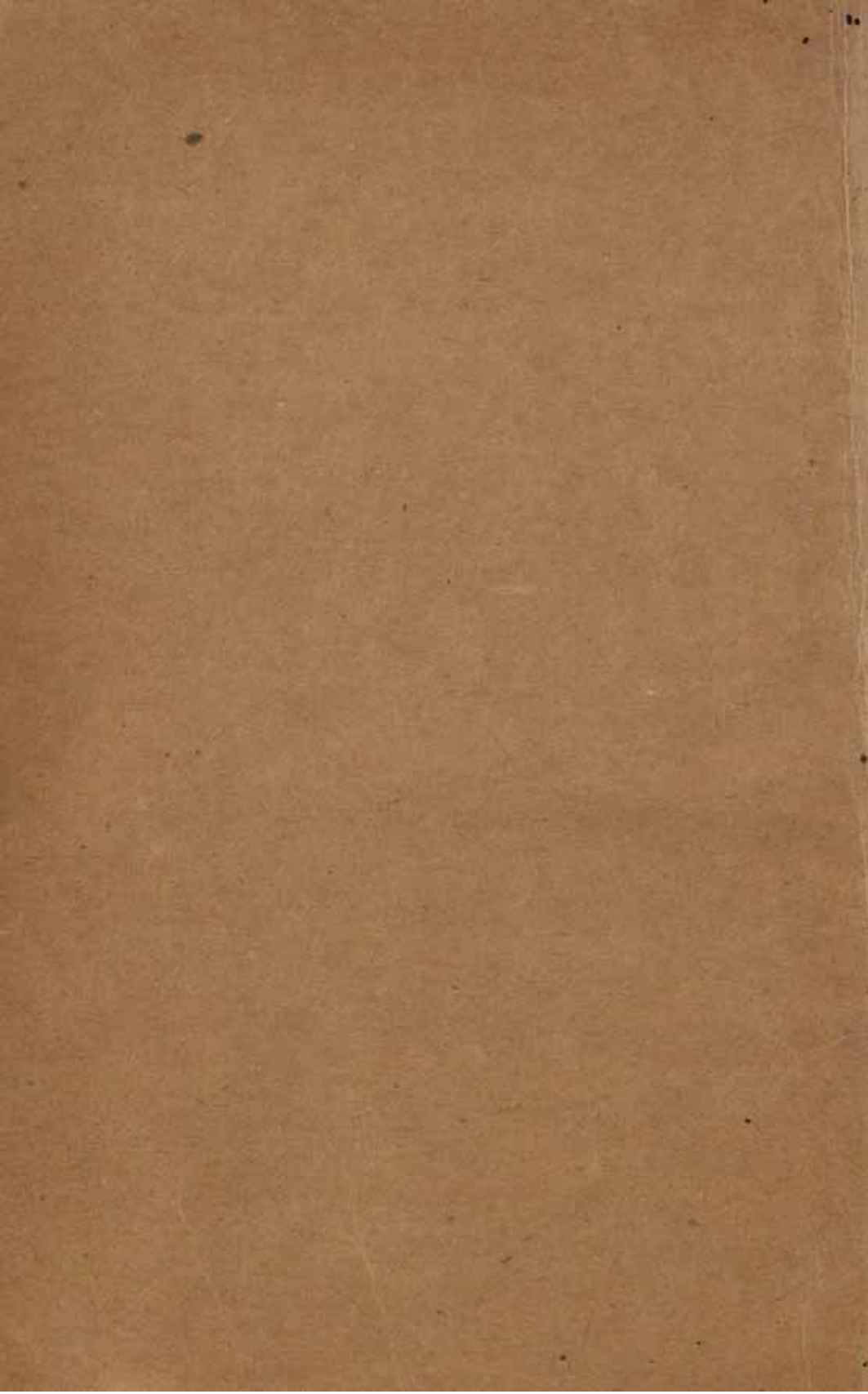
"A book that is shut is but a block"

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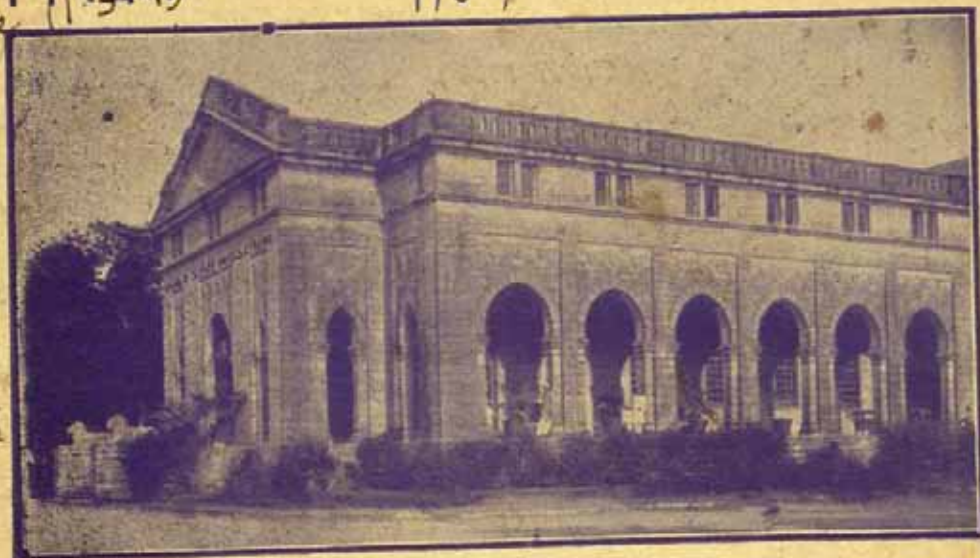




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{ 1937-38
1938-39
1939-40
1940-41



(1937-1938)

MANAGING COMMITTEE.)

WATSON MUSEUM,
- RAJKOT -

REPORT
for the year
1937-38.

Managing Committee.

(1937-1938).

President.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

Members.

1. The Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
2. The State Vakil, Junagadh.
3. " " " Navanagar.
4. " " " Bhavnagar.
5. " " " Porbandar.
6. " " " Dhrangadhra.
7. " " " Morvi.
8. " " " Gondal.
9. " " " Jafrabad.
10. " " " Vankaner.
11. " " " Palitana.
12. " " " Dhrol.
13. " " " Limbdi.
14. " " " Rajkot.
15. " " " Wadhwan.
16. " " " Chuda.
17. " " " Vala.
18. " " " Jasdan.
19. " " " Vadia.
20. " " " Khirasra.
21. The Curator, Ex-Officio.

Trustees.

1. The State Vakil, Junagadh.
2. The State Vakil, Dhrangadhra.

Honorary Secretary.

The State Vakil, Navanagar.

Auditors.

1. The State Vakil, Jafrabad.
2. The State Vakil, Sayla.

Staff.

Curator.- A. L. Swadia, B. A.

Clerk. - C. K. Thakar.

Menials.- 3 peons.

1 watchman.

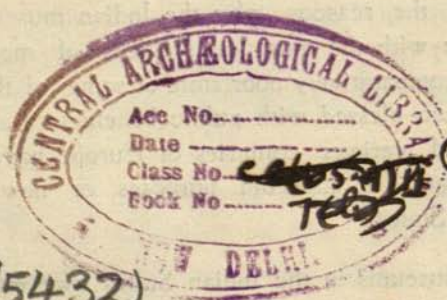
Report for the year

1937-38

1937-38 }
1938-39 } Bound together
1939-40 }
1940-41 }

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"The presence and efficiency of museums
in a country are indications of the
cultural level that country has reached."



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W.M.

WATSON MUSEUM

- RAJKOT -

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Appendix F.	„ 24.
Curator's Report	„ 29.

“To summarise, in British India the amount generally applied to museums equals one twenty-eighth of an anna per head, whilst in the Indian States as a whole the amount per head comes to even less, namely, one thirty-fourth of an anna.

This is one of the reasons why the Indian museum service sustains such a poor comparison with the museum services of most other countries. Another reason for the comparatively poor state of some of the Indian museums is that India has not been blessed with public benefactors as have the United States of America and various countries of Europe have been. Gifts of a hundred thousand dollars for museum purposes or new buildings are not unusual in the United States.

Many of the museums in the Indian States owe much to the personal interest taken in them by the ruler but there is, in some cases, a tendency to utilise them as a repository for works of art, natural history specimens and curiosities no longer required at the Palace.

Finance is indeed the key to India's museum development.”

(The Museums of India “by S. F. Markham and H. Hargreaves, 1936).

From

J. M. Baxi Esquire,
Honorary Secretary,
Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot.

To

The Hon'ble the President and Members of the
Managing Committee of the Watson Museum
of Antiquities, Rajkot.

WATSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Rajkot, 9th April, 1938.

Subject:- Annual Report.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for the year 1937-38.

Personnel.

2. There has been no change in the personnel of the Museum during the year under report, as I was duly reelected Honorary Secretary at a meeting held on the 14th April 1937 for the third time.

Mr. A. L. Swadia, B. A. continues to be the Curator. He was deputed to take part in the Conference of All Indian Museums Authorities held at New Delhi in December, 1937 and was allowed to avail himself of representing this Institution at the Ninth All India Oriental Conference held at Trivandrum under the distinguished Presidentship of Prof. F. W. Thomas, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, University of Oxford with the object of cultivating acquaintance and exchanging views with Scholars working in kindred fields. In 1933 the Ex-Curator Mr. A. S. Gadre was allowed to represent this Museum at the

Seventh All India Oriental Conference held at Baroda. Mr. Swadia also visited the Museums at Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Madras and Trivandrum besides visiting the Museums of Jaipur, Calcutta and Baroda which he was required to do for study purposes.

Trustees.

3. Messrs Z. H. S. Bukhari and S. B. Parekh, State Vakils of Junagadh and Dhrangadhra respectively have continued to be the Honorary Trustees during the year under report, and thanks of the Committee are due to them for their kind work of collection of interest on Securities from time to time during the year.

Funds.

4. The funds of the Museum at the close of the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 72,263-9-3 of which Rs. 70,600— are invested in G. P. Notes which are kept in the Agency Treasury for safe custody and the remaining amounts are disbursed as under:—

- Rs. 1548-6-4 In the Savings Bank Account of the Imperial Bank of India, Rajkot Branch.
- „ 33-6-9 In the Post Office Savings Bank Account.
- „ 81-12-2 Cash on hand which includes balance of Rs. 23-8-6 of the Coats-of-arms.

The Imperial Bank of India has reduced its rate of interest on S. B. Deposits from one and a half per cent to one per cent and, therefore, gives us a smaller amount of interest than it did before.

Income and Expenditure.

5 The total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3835-10-0.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4121-2-5. A detailed statement of Income and Expenditure is given in Appendix A of the Report.

Budget.

6. The Budget for the year 1938-39 shows the Estimated Income of Rs. 2881-11-0 and the Estimated Expenditure of Rs. 2846-10-6. It is practically a repetition of the last year's budget with minor changes in figures under a few Heads.

Meetings.

7. As usual the Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee was held on the 14th April, 1937; and on other occasions, business was transacted by means of Circulars dated 7-6-37, 7-7-37, 22-7-37, 19-8-37 10-11-37 and 14-11-1937 respectively.

Auditing of Accounts.

8. The auditing of the Museum accounts for the year under report was done by Messrs M. K. Mehta and B. R. Shah, State Vakils of Jafrabad and Sayla respectively. Thanks are due to them for the trouble they took in auditing the accounts.

Library.

9. The Museum Library and the Reading Room have been accommodated in a separate room. The work of preparing a classified Catalogue of books has already been taken on hand by the Curator.

During the year under report, Rs. 124-7-0 were spent on books and periodicals. Several publications including Annual Reports, Memoirs, Bulletins and Journals of various Societies and Museums in India and abroad have also been received as presents (Appendixes B. C.) We cordially thank the Institutions for kindly presenting them to this Museum.

Visitors

10. During the year under report, 83,529 persons visited the Museum which was kept open for 328 days as against 91,946 during 1936-37 and 83,833 during 1935-36. This decrease in the number of visitors was mainly due to the repairs carried out necessitating the closing of the Museum to visitors for nearly a fortnight. I am confident that when the whole Museum is scientifically re-arranged within the limits of the funds at our disposal, it will serve the purpose of a Central Educational Institution and attract a larger number of people-villagers as well as citizens.

The daily average works out at 255. Of the total number of visitors 56,545 were males and 26,984 females. The maximum number of visitors recorded was 10,412 in the month of March 1938; while the minimum was 4,295 in November 1937.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India thrice visited the Museum during the course of the year and expressed satisfaction for the progress recently made by the Institution. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, the Thakore Saheb of Vala, D. S. Surag Wala Saheb of Vadia, K. S. Prabalsinhji of Khirasra, Major C. W. L. Harvey, Prof. Ramnarayan V. Pathak, Dr. R. K. Yajnik, Rai Bahadur P. Jankinath Atal, Rao Bahadur M. K. Kaji, Mr. O. Hyde, Mr. P. G. Shah, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Kt; Dewan Saheb of Baroda, Colonel Shivraj Singh, Naib Dewan Saheb of Baroda, and Mr. A. C. Longfellow were some of the distinguished visitors who visited the Museum during the year under report. They were pleased with the work that is being carried on and admired the idea of collecting and exhibiting artistically the Heraldic Insignia of the Rulers of Kathiawar which, as some of them remarked, is a unique collection in the whole of India. The Kumars of the Rajkumar College as usual twice visited the Museum. (App. D).

Numismatics.

11. Acquisition. Coins purchased for and presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Museum during the year under report are shown in Appendixes E. & F. Several lists of Treasure Trove Coins offered for distribution were received from various Provincial Governments, out of which coins required for this Institution were selected and requisitioned. Our warmest thanks are due to those who have kindly arranged to present such coins as could be made available. All valuable coins are preserved in a fire proof safe in separate drawers according to their periods.

Unfortunately two cases of burglary occurred in the Museum—one on the night of the 16th July and the other on the night of the 29th July 1937 when some unknown persons entered the Museum through glass windows, broke open a show-case and the Curator's office in the Central Hall and removed some silver coins as well as the enamelled silver Coat-of-arms of the Vadia State. The States were approached for sanctioning necessary funds for fixing iron bars to the doors and windows and for fitting electric lights in the Museum building to avoid future recurrences. They have kindly sanctioned both the requests for which grateful thanks of the Museum are due to them.

Reorganisation.

12. An amount of Rs. 500/- was sanctioned for replenishing and reorganising the Museum. The following improvements and additions have been made in the Museum during the year under report:—

A. Accessions.

- (1) Purchase of a set of 24 paintings of the Jain Tirthankers.

- (2) Purchase of historical paintings of the Moghul Emperors and the Maratha and the Peshwa Rulers and Chiefs.
- (3) Purchase of Physiological, Botanical, Zoological, Agricultural and Industrial Charts.
- (4) A silver miniature of the Talaja Hills showing Jain temples in the Bhavnagar State and another silver miniature of the Lloyd Gate Morvi were presented to the Museum by the Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer, K. C. I. E; C. S. I; I. C. S; Ex-Resident for the States of Western India.
- (5) The Royal Arms, as approved by Mr. E. N. Geijer Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, College of Arms London, has been prepared on plaster by Mr. Damodar Ambaram Vyas, Head Master of the School of Arts, Gondal, and exhibited in a show-case. Its name-plate and a board showing the historical significance have been fixed under it.
- (6) The imposing show-case of the Coats-of-arms is decorated with a beautiful Crown at the top and with attractive name-boards on either side.
- (7) A beautiful sculpture on rose-coloured stone is purchased recently and fifty antique GHUMLI sculptures lying scattered in the compound at the mercy of the weather have been accommodated in the Sculptures and Icons Gallery, where they will be arranged on a raised stone platform.
- (8) A notice-board and direction & section Boards have been prepared and fixed in their proper places.
- (9) Several ordinary labels have been prepared and descriptive labels for some Zoological exhibits are being drafted and placed in position.

B. Improvements.

- (a) The Zoological exhibit representing the fight between a serpent and a mongoose was repaired and renovated.
- (b) One alligator and two crocodiles were also renovated.
- (c) Glass-show cases for the two Classical Statues of the Goddess VENUS have been repaired.
- (d) Provident Fund Rules have been framed for the Museum staff on the model of the rules in force at other Central Institutions.
- (e) Electric lights have been fitted inside as well as outside the Museum.
- (f) The Curator's office has been secured with strong grates and all the doors and windows of the Museum will be shortly furnished with iron trellis.
- (g) All the walls of the Museum have been repainted.
- (h) Col. Watson's bust, which was broken into three pieces, has been repaired, recoloured, mounted on a pedestal and exhibited in a glass show-case.
- (i) The imposing stone lions on either side of the Main Entrance of the Museum which had been blackened due to exposure have been cleaned chemically and renovated.
- (j) Inscription Tablets have been repaired and restored.
- (k) Manuscripts have been provided with new wrappers and wooden pieces to preserve them from rough handling.
- (l) In order to have a permanent record of valuable exhibits, a few important ones have been photographed.

Examination of Old Record.

13. The work of examining the old record of the Museum by the Sub-committee consisting of the State Vakils of Dhrol and Limbdi is proceeding.

General.

14. Unfortunately, Institutions like this, as Mr. Markham has observed in his report, have come to be looked upon as objects upon which expenditure is unnecessary; for, such Institution are hardly visited by the educated and wealthier classes of the town. This want of close touch on their part has naturally kept them in ignorance of the changes and improvements effected during recent years, and they are consequently led to think, that money spent on a project, which interests them little or not at all, is a waste. The time has come when this deficiency should be supplied and the Museum considered as deserving of more attention and financial help than is the case at present.

This Institution has already begun to shape itself according to the educational purposes for which the donors have established it, which is mostly due to ardent co-operation and perseverance of Mr. Swadia the Curator and Mr. Chhotalal his assistant. The subordinate staff have also discharged their duties conscientiously.

Appreciation.

15. I express my grateful thanks to the Ex-President the Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer, for his artistic and princely presents to this Museum for which he had a great liking and to our worthy President the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India, for taking personal interest in the progress of this Institution by frequently visiting it. I thank the members of the Managing Committee also for their hearty

co-operation and confidence in whatever I have been doing for the advancement of this Institution.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. *J. M. Baxi.*

Honorary Secretary

Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot.

Appendix A.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Receipts.

No.	Heads.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
A	Opening Balance			
	G. P. Notes	69100	0	0
	Imperial Bank S.B. Account	*3406	7	6
	P.O.S. Bank	32	11	10
	Cash on hand	9	14	4
	Total	72549	1	8
B	Income during the year			
	(1) Interest	2672	4	9
	(2) Miscellaneous	10	4	3
	(3) Discount on purchase of new 3½% G. P. Notes for Rs. 1500/-	104	1	0
	Total	2786	10	0
C	Coats of arms.	1049	0	0
	Total Income	3835	10	0
	Grand Total	76384	11	8
	* This includes balance of Rs. 340/-of coats of arms.			

Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for 1937-38.
Expenditure.

No.	Heads.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
	Recurring			
(1)	Establishment	1671	14	11
(2)	Provident Fund	98	14	6
(3)	Travelling	187	15	3
(4)	Printing	58	0	0
(5)	Books & Periodicals	124	7	0
(6)	Coins	24	5	0
(7)	Miscellaneous	81	12	3
(8)	Dead Stock	48	3	0
(9)	Contingent	29	15	9
(10)	Postage	18	10	3
(11)	Turbans etc. for peons.	17	1	0
(12)	Replenishing the Museum	*329	8	0
(13)	Gratuity to peon Gobar	*65	0	0
	Total	2755	10	11
	*Non-recurring			
	Cost of Coats of arms	1365	7	6
	Total Expenditure	4121	2	5
	Closing Balance			
	G. P. Notes	70600	0	0
	Imperial Bank S.B. Account	1548	6	4
	P.O.S. Bank	33	6	9
	Cash on hand	*81	12	2
	Total	72263	9	3
	Grand total	76384	11	8
	* This includes balance of Rs. 23-8-6 of coats of arms.			

Sd/ A. L. Swadia,

CURATOR,

W. M. of Antiquities, Rajkot.

Appendix. B.

List of books and periodicals purchased for the Museum Library during 1937-38.

1. The Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXII Part, IV.
2. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XVIII, Part, II.
3. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XV, Part. 3rd.
4. Nagri Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XVII, Part, 4th.
5. The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Official Souvenir Programme
6. The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIII, Part I.
7. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XVI, Part I.
8. Coins of the Modern World 1870-1936 by Mr. M. Comencini.
9. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XVIII, Part III.
10. Nagri Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XVIII, Part I.
11. Index of the Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXII, 1936.
12. The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIII, Part II.
13. Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. VI, Part I.
14. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, (New Series) Vol. 13. 1937.
15. Survey of India Map Catalogue corrected upto 1st. Oct. 1937.

16. Report for 1936-37 of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
17. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XVIII, 1937. Index.
18. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XVIII, Part 4.
19. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XVI, Part 2.
20. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XV (Parts I to III) Index
21. The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIII, Part III.
22. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XIX, Part 1st, 1938.
23. Journal of Indian History Vol. XVI, Part 3, Decem. 1937.
24. Nagri Pracharini Patrika, Vol. 18th Part 2nd.
25. Ditto Ditto Part 3rd.
26. Oriental Literary Digest Vol. I Nos. 1 to 9. July 1937 to March, 1938.
27. Numismatic Supplement No. XLVI.
28. The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIII, Part IV. Jayaswal Commemoration Volume.
29. The Indian Year Book and Who's Who, 1937-38.
30. The Epic of Travancore by Mahadev Desai.
31. Ancient Cities and Modern Tribes: Exploration and Adventures in Maya Lands by Thomas Gann.
32. Hindu Customs and their Origins-by Stanley Rice.
33. The Presidency English-Gujarati and Gujarati-English Dictionary, compiled by K. B. Nanavati.

Appendix C.

List of books Presented to the Museum Library during 1937-38.

1. Report for the year 1935-36 of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.
2. Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1935-36.
3. The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi incorporating a Catalogue of the coins in the author's cabinet now in the Delhi Museum by H. Nelson Wright.
4. A Handbook of Gwalior by M. B. Garde,
5. Annual Report on the working of the Government Museum, Trivandrum, for the year 1111 M. E.
6. A Resume of the activities of the Dacca Museum from 1926-27 to 1934-35 and Annual Report of the Dacca Museum for 1935-36.
7. Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology for the year 1935-Vol. X.
8. Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions 1343 F. (1933-34 A. C.).
9. Annual Report of the working of the Department of Archaeology in Travancore for the year ending 31st Karkatakam 1111 M. E. (1935-36 A. C.).
10. Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, August, 1937.
11. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 52. A Memoir on Kotla Firoz Shah, Delhi by J. A. Page.
12. Arabische Taxte Zur Kenntnis Der Stadt Aden Im Mittelalter 1 Zur Topographie by Oscar Lofgren.

13. Arabische Texte Zur Kenntniss Der Stadt Aden Im Mittelalter 2 Biographien by Oscar Lofgren.
14. Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1936.
15. Memoirs of the Indian Musuem. Index Vol. XI, 1930-36.
16. Records of the Indian Musuem. Index Vol. XXXVIII, 1936.
17. Records of the Indian Musuem. Vol. XXXIX, Part I.
18. Ditto Ditto Vol. „ Part II.
19. Report of the Mysore Government Museum for the year 1936-37. with the Government Review thereon.
20. General Catalogue of all Publications of the Government of Bombay No. 10. Corrected upto 31-12-1935.
21. Catalogue of Maps of the Survey of India.
22. Album of Photographs of the Ferewell Garden Party given to Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer and Lady Latimer by the States of Kathiawar.
23. Publications of the Survey of India (corrected upto 31st December 1936).
24. Annual Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the year 1936-37.
25. Report for 1936-37 of the Government Museum & Connemara Public Library.
26. Report for 1936-37 of the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals, Ahmedabad.
27. Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India 1934-35.
28. Report for the year 1936-37 of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.
29. Art and Archaeology Abroad by Kalidas Nag.
30. Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1934.

31. Annual Report on the Working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1937.
32. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 56. The Ananda Temple at Pagan by Chas. Duroiselle, M.A.
33. Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department and the Sumer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur for the year ending 30th September, 1937, (Vol. XI).
34. Records of the Indian Museum Vol. XXXIX, Part III.
35. Ditto Ditto Vol. Ditto. Part IV.
36. Annual Report of the Department of Archaeology, Baroda State, 1935-36.
37. Annual Report of the Dacca Museum for 1936-37.
38. The Prince of Wales and the Princes of India by Laxmichand Dossabhai of Rajkot.

Appendix D.

Remarks of Distinguished Visitors during the year 1937-38.

(1) It was very kind of Mr. A. L. Swadia to show me round the Museum, and I was very interested to see this rare collection of ancient and modern exhibits of Kathiawar eloquent of the great culture of the province. The exhibits are very nicely arranged and Mr. Swadia explained every thing so nicely, for which he must be congratulated and heartily thanked.

9-5-1937.

Sd/ Amarnath G.

(2) We were pleased to visit once again the Watson Museum on the 9th June 1937 and had the satisfaction to note that the exhibits are being classified, arranged and presented in a way which will help the visitors to profit by them. The work of a Curator in a general Museum is vast and the resources at his disposal not always unlimited. It was gratifying to find Mr. Swadia taking an active and enthusiastic interest in his work and spares no pains in improving the Museum. I am sure he will have achieved much that is in his hands before we have another occasion to go round, and that the Museum and its library will fulfil their purpose more and more and make an appeal to a greater number of people.

Sd/ Ratilal M. Antani,

B. A. M. R. A. S.

Secretary Mahad Raj Sabha, Udaipur.

10-6-37.

Sd/ N. M. Antani,

Professor, St. John's College, Agra.

(3) Visited the Museum today. Found everything decent, attractive and well arranged.

13-8-1937.

Sd/ Prabalsinhji,
of Khirasra.

(4) I was shown the Watson Museum by Mr. Baxi the Secretary. I was pleased by the progress of it. The arrangement is very nice.

14-8-37.

Sd/ Suragwala,
Darbar Saheb of Vadia State.

(5) We were pleased to visit the Watson Museum this afternoon. Mr. Swadia is a young and promising Curator who is doing his level best to bring this Museum up to date and we feel sure that he will succeed in this difficult task, in course of time. This also requires a full patronage of the Princes of Kathiawar. We hope that this institution will grow to its proper size and be the nucleus of future historical research in Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 5-9-1937.

Sd/ R. V. Pathak,
Sd/ R. K. Yajnik.

(6) I paid a visit to Rajkot Museum and was really surprised to see the Pottery work of Kathiawar. I wish there was some enterprising person who could help this trade and let people outside Kathiawar know, what Kathiawar could produce. Stones, marbles if worked out can bring money to Kathiawar.

Head Master of Gondal (School of Arts) seems to be a wonderful man and I admire his work.

Mr. A. L. Swadia, Curator took me round and explained every thing to me. I am really grateful to him for his kindness.

13-9-37.

Sd/ P. Jankinath Atal, R.B.

Retired Deputy Commissioner

(Punjab)

* * * * *

(7) I had the pleasure of visiting the Watson Museum and I was agreeably surprised to see such a variety of exhibits and the orderly arrangement of same.

Mr. A. Swadia was most obliging and I am indeed indebted to him for helping me to spend a most enjoyable and interesting evening.

21-9-37.

Sd/ O. Hyde.

* * * * *

(8) It was a great pleasure to go round the Museum in company of Mr. A. L. Swadia, the Curator. I happen to know Mr. Swadia as one of the foundation members of the Gujarat Research Society & under his intelligent and enthusiastic supervision, I expect the Museum to make great improvements. Going round the Museum I see signs of improvement and progress all round, and from the Honorary Secretary Mr. J. M. Baxi's report, I find that the Museum authorities are alive to the necessity of completing the large programme before them. The museum has great traditions in the past, and a centre of historical and archaeological investigation can be built up here. I wish Messrs Baxi and Swadia every success in building up round this institution an atmosphere of cultural progress for all Gujarati speaking people.

10-10-37

Sd/ P. G. Shah,

Bombay-21.

(9) The Watson Museum has progressed considerably during the last year or so. This is due to the interest taken in it by State Vakils and particularly by the Honorary Secretary Mr. J. M. Baxi, as also to the keenness displayed by the new Curator Mr. A. L. Swadia.

Its popularity is growing as is evidenced by the increase in the daily number of visitors.

I wish the Museum and the Staff all good luck.

11-10-37.

C. Latimer.

* * * * *

(10) Visiting the Watson Museum, we were particularly impressed by the classification of coins which is no small credit to the organising ability of the Curator of this Museum, Mr. A. L. Swadia.

Sd/ E. Gadea, S. J.

Sd/ R. des. Lawrence, S. J.

Sd/ A. Rubio, S. J.

Sd/ J. Myers, S. J.

20-10-37.

* * * * *

(11) We were very pleased to have an opportunity of visiting this most interesting Museum. The Curator kindly showed us round.

6-1-1938.

Sd/ V. T. Krishnamachari.

Sd/ Shie Raj Singh.

* * * * *

(12) Visited the Watson Museum today and have found same most interesting and well arranged.

3-2-1938.

Sd/ A. C. Longfellow.

Appendix. E.

Coins purchased from the Secretary, Coin Committee, U.P.

1.	Billon.	Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.	I.M.C. 156
2.	Copper.	Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II of Delhi.	I.M.C. 227.
3.	Do.	Husen Shah of Jaunpur.	874 H.
4.	Do.	Do.	877 H.
5.	Do.	Do.	878 H.
6.	Do.	Do.	879 H.

Coins purchased from Mr. Surmavala of Jamnagar.

Copper coins.	450	} To be deciphered. Purchased in one lot.
Silver coins.	6	
Nickel coins.	6	
Copper coins.	44	} Do. Do.
Silver coins.	7	

Appendix F.

List of Coins acquired for the Coin Cabinet of the Museum
upto 31st March, 1938.

(1) Coins presented by the Director of Industries
C. P. Nagpur.

Serial No.	Metal.	Description.
1.	Silver.	Aurangzeb. Mint Surat. Date xx Year 72.
2.	Do	Do Do Date Year 1075.
3.	Copper.	Kabimullah Shah bin Mahmudshah. Bahmani.

(II) Coins presented by B. B. R. A. Society, Bombay.

4.	Silver.	Farrukhsyr. Mint Shahjahanabad.
5.	Do	Aurangzeb. Mint Itawa. R. Y. 46 Date 1114.H

(III) Coins presented by the Assistant Secretary,
U. P. Lucknow.

6.	Gopper	Husen Shah. Date 874 H.
7.	Do	Do " 877 H.
8.	Do	Do " 877 (written as 777 H)
9.	Do	Do " 877 (written as 778 H)
10.	Do	Do " 878 H.
11.	Do	Do " 879 H.
12.	Do	Muhammad Shah II. No Date.
13.	Silver.	Shah Alam II. Mint Benaras Muhamdabad. Date 2 R. Y.
14.	Do	Do Do Date 13 r. y.
15.	Do	Do Do " 16 r. y.
16.	Do	Do Do " 1175-2
17.	Do	Do Do " 12xx 17/48

(IV) Coins presented by the Government of Bombay through B. B. R. A. Society.

18. Silver E. I. Co. in the name of Shah alam II. Straight Milling. Mint Farrukhabad year 45.
19. Do E. I. Co. in the name of Shah alam II. Oblique Milling. Mint Farrukhabad, year 45. Provenance-Kanjari, Panch Mahals.

(V) Coins presented by Mr. C. A. Banker, Nadiad.

20. Silver. Portug. 500 Reis. 1856
21. Do Do 200 Reis 1909
22. Do Rupie 1905 A-with a bust of king, a helmet and eagle on his head on the obverse side. German East Africa.
23. Do $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupie 1913/J of German East Africa. Do
24. Do Ten Cent of Hong Kong 1897, Victoria Queen
25. Brass. Twenty Heller 1916, Do A, German East Africa.
26. to 29. Do S. M. S. Konigsberg 20,50,100 & 200.
30. Do Werth Marke 30.
31. Copper Old Turkee 1801.
32. Do Fassulbin Turkee. Turkistan.
33. Do Oman Sultan Fazubin Toorky $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. The reverse side shows ancient University Buildings.
34. Do Arabia and Muscut.
35. Do Fasubin Turkee and Muscut.
36. Do Old coin Afghan, 1803.
37. Do Roman 10 Aepta, 1878.
- 38-39 Do Republique Frangaise 5 c. and 10 c. 1912 1911.

- 40-41. Do Indore State, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, both of St. 1945.
42. Do Sayaji Rao Gaikwad, one pice, St. 1948.
with a sword on the obverse side.
43. Do Do, one pie, St. 1949. Do.
44. Do One cent, Queen Victoria, Straits Settlements,
1887.
45. Do Ten Centieums, Vitorio Emanuele 11, Re-D'
Italia, with a bust on the obverse side.
46. Do Five Cents Mauritius, 1897 of Victoria Queen,
with a bust on the obverse side.
47. Do Deutsch-Ost-Afrikanische. Jese-Llschft, 1801.
48. Do Two pfenning Deutsches Reigh, 1906.
49. Do Orberm Pecunia Totum Circumit Joannes Vid.
C. Port. Bras: Et. Alg. Rex x 40 x 1820.
50. Do Portugaliae. Et. Algarbiorum. Regina 1853
XX Maria II Dei. Gratia.
51. Copper Portugaliae Et. Algarbiorum Rex. X 1867
Ludovicus I. Dei. Gratia.
52. Do D. Luiz I Rei De Portugal. A Bust with
bare head, XX Reis 1882.
53. Do D. Luiz. I. Rei De Portugal. A Bust with
bare head, X Rais 1883.
54. Do Carlos I Rei De Portugal, 1892. A Bust
with bare head, 10 Reis.
55. Do Do Description. Do Date. Do, 20 Reis.
56. Do One cent 1930 Punch-marked, East Africa.
Georgivs V Rex. Et. Ind. Imp.
57. Do Twenty Heller, 1916. DOA.
58. Do Deutsch Ostafrika, 1909, 5 Heller.
59. Do Do 1910, 1 Heller.
- 60-61. Mixed Metal. Deutsches Reigh, 5 Pfenning of 1876
1908 respectively.

- 62-63. Do 10 Pfennig of 1874 and 1891 respectively.
 64. Do Adolphe Grand Duc De Luxembourg, 1901,
 10 Centimes.
 65. Do East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, 1910.
 Punch-marked 10. Edward VII, King and
 Emperor crown, Ten cents.
 66. Do Do Punch-marked 1-1912, Georgivs V
 Rex. Et. Ind. Imp. crown One cent.
 67. Do Ceylon, 5 Cents, 1910, Edward VII, King
 and Emperor.

(VI) Coins received as present from Bihar & Orissa
 Coin Committee, Patna.

68. Silver. Shah Alam. Obv. B. M. Pl. XXX
 No. 37 District Arrah.
 69. Do Islam Shah. Obv. 952 A. H.
 70. Do Shere Shah. Obv. 952 A. H.
 71. Do Islam Shah. Pl. XVII. Obv. 1321
 Rev. 955 A.H.
 72-73. Copper Half pice.
 74-75. Do Pice.

(VII) Coins received as present from Mr. Mulchand
 Jethalal Mehta, Berbera.

76. Silver. Dollar of Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia
 with a bust and a lion with a flag.
 77. Nickel. 50 Cents of Haile Selassie, Emperor of
 Abyssinia Do Do.
 78. Copper. 5 Cents of Do Do Do.

(VIII) Coins received as present from the Assistant Secre-
 tary to Government, United Provinces Lucknow.

- 79-85. Copper. Husen Shah, Date 895, 896, 897, 898,
 899, 900, and 901. H.

86-90. Copper. Husen Shah, Date 903, 904, 905, 906
and 907. H.

91. Do Do Sikandar Shah II Lodi, Date 907. H.

(IX) Coins received as present from the Superintendent,
Archaeological Survey and Honorary Numismatist
to the Government of Punjab, Agra.

92. Silver. Mohd-Shah. Mint Shahjahanabad Darul Khilafat
114-(14)-I.M.C. 2008.

93. Do Do " Do 114-(16) I.M.C. 2008.

94. Do Do " Do 1-(17) I.M.C. 2008.

95. Do Do " Do 114-(18) I.M.C. 2008.

96. Do Do " Do 1-(21) I.M.C. 2008.

97. Do Do " Do 115-(22) I.M.C. 2008.

98. Do Do " Do 115-(23) I.M.C. 2008.

99. Do Do " Do 11-(24) I.M.C. 2008.

100. Do Do " Do 11-(5) I.M.C. 2008.

101. Do Do " Do 115-(26) I.M.C. 2008.

102. Do Do " Do 11-(28) I.M.C. 2008.

103. Do Do " Do 11-(29) I.M.C. 2008.

104. Do Do " Do 11-(30) I.M.C. 2008.

105. Do Ahmad Shah " Do -6-(6) I.M.C. 2169

106. Do Do " Do -7-(7) I.M.C. 2169

107. Do Alamgir II " Do 11-(1) I.M.C. 2251

108. Do Do " Do 116-(1) I.M.C. 2251

109. Do Do " Do --(3) I.M.C. 2251

X. Coin presented by Secretary, Bihar and Orissa
Coin Committee.

110. Silver, Shah Jahan. Obv. Mint Surat.

Curator's Report for the year 1937-38.

Tour

I left Rajkot for Delhi on 2-12-38 and attended the Museums Conference held at New Delhi from 6th to 8th December 1937. In all fourteen resolutions were passed by the Representatives of Museums. This Conference was unique as it furnished means for free exchange of ideas and was instrumental in developing the spirit of cooperation between the museums situated in different parts of India.

DELHI-In Delhi, we can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty. We also find some of the most exquisite specimens of the work of the Mughal Period at its zenith as we wander in the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shah Jahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their most delicate inlay work in marble and their beautiful gardens.

The Qutb Minar, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone and tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies, while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are written verses from the holy Koran. The famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A. D. stands in the main courtyard.

The Central Asian Antiquities Museum is situated in new Delhi which is a wonderful example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world. The main Museum building contains panels of mural paintings rescued and brought by Sir Aurel Stein from the sand buried ruins of ancient Buddhist shrines in Eastern Turkastan and the Western borders of China in his three successive Central Asian explorations. In the Imperial Record building are housed Central

Asian Buddhist paintings on silk and linen, dating from the 7th to 10th centuries A. D., together with representative types of prehistoric pottery from Baluchistan and Kish in Mesopotamia.

In the Fort Museum of Archaeology are exhibited Mughal dresses, Mughal pictures, specimens of calligraphy, old documents such as Farmans and Sanads etc. The two Mughal Rooms in the Fort have been furnished in the Mughal style with contemporary fittings.

The Indian War Memorial Museum, which is housed in the Fort on the top floor of the old Drum House (Naubat Khana), exhibits war trophies of every sort from the different Fronts, chiefly North-West Frontier, Mesopotamia and East Africa, in the late World War.

MUTTRA—On 9-12-37 I reached Muttra in company of Mr. G. V. Acharya, Curator, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum Bombay. We visited the Curzon Museum of Archaeology which is considered the foremost in India for the art and history of the Kushan period. The collections of Mauryan Sunga, Kushan, Gupta and mediaeval antiquities number about four thousand ranging in date from the 3rd century B. C. to 1000 A. D.

AGRA—On the same day we left Muttra for Agra, the most romantic city of India; for, it contains the Taj Mahal, "the crowning glory in marble". This building, the symbol of grandeur and beauty, is better known than any other in the world. We wandered a while about the gardens where we could have "exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seemed to rest on air." There we paid a visit to the Taj Museum housed on the first floor of the gateway to the Taj. It contains coloured drawings of inlay work of the Mughal period, photographs of the Taj and other archaeological monuments and samples of several sorts.

We then visited the Agra Fort, faced with red sandstone and a mile and a half in circumference. It presents an appearance of sovereign grace, noble dignity and knightly splendour. There we could see a wonderful collection of mosques, palaces, baths, halls of state, balconies and terraces embellished with delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. These superb specimens of the skill of the artists of the Mughal period are indeed a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

JAIPUR—From Agra I proceeded to Jaipur on 11-12-37. The principal places of interest are:—Amber, the old capital; Palace including stables and the Observatory; Albert Museum; the Gulta Pass with picturesque tanks and temples; the Ram Nivas Gardens and the Zoological collection; the Mayo Hospital; the School of Industrial Art; the Public Library situated in the centre of the City in front of Tripolia or ordinary entrance of the palace; and the old town of Sanganir containing a very fine old Jain temple in the style of the more famous shrines at Mount Abu.

The principal industrial arts of Jaipur are:—enamel on gold and silver; gold and silver lace; engraved and hammered brass ware; jewellery of all kinds including Garnet jewellery; stone images; felt rugs; arms of all kinds; lacquered toys, bracelets etc.; Chintzes and other dye fabrics; and heads of men of different castes.

The Museum is a two storeyed building of Indo-Saracenic style. The Zoological, Geological, Ethnological and Botanical exhibits on the upper floors form collections of general scientific interest. On the lower floor are exhibited specimens of Jaipur arts and products including varied metal work—especially ornamented arms and armour, pottery, papier-mache, china and glass—both Indian and foreign, textiles, samples of carved or inlaid stone and jewellery, and some paintings of the Mughal and Rajput schools. A beautiful birds'-eye view of the City and

neighbourhood can be obtained from the top of the Museum building. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Hanumanprasad the Curator for furnishing me with detailed information regarding different sections and for explaining to me methods of cleaning and arrangement of several collections.

TRIVANDRUM-I then left direct for Travancore via Bombay and Madras, to attend the Ninth All-India Oriental Conference. Again I joined Mr. Acharya's party from Bombay. We reached Trivandrum on 18-12-37. The crowded and elaborate programme of the Conference was very interesting and instructive.

Trivandrum is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in South India and is known as Anantshayanam. Shri Padmanabha, the creative aspect of Vishnu, is the tutelary deity of the Ruling Family and the State is said to have been made over to the God in the 18th century by the Maharaja Martanda Varma, a famous ruler and conqueror. The great Acharyas Ramanuja, Vallabhacharya, Madhvacharya and Chaitanya are known to have visited this famous shrine. Kaladi in Travancore is the birth-place of the great philosopher and Acharya Shri Shankara.

The town is well laid out and has been set on forested hills and dales. The educational institutions and the hospitals in the town are among the best equipped in South India. Local time which is twenty two minutes behind Standard time is observed in Trivandrum for all functions and engagements except for Railway, Post and Telegraph timings.

In the Government Museum are housed collections of Archaeology, Ethnology, Natural History, Geology and Art-crafts and Industries of Travancore. There is also an Herbarium collection of the flora of the State. The Museum Annexe contains Balinese and Javanese paintings, costumes, dance-drama masks, shadow play figures etc.

The Ranga Vilas Palace contains ancient paintings and carvings, paintings by Raja Ravi Varma and European artists, court costumes, jewellery, weapons and ceramics.

The Gallery of Paintings (Shri Chitralayam), exhibits Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan paintings and also presents examples of the mural art of India from the Buddhist era to modern times.

Travancore now stands in the forefront of educated India. Coconuts constitute nearly one-third of the export trade of the State. Paddy is the staple food-grain of the people who attract the eye with their distinctive dress and bearing. Ivory carving is a flourishing industry in Travancore.

We also visited the temple of Shri Janardana, Nagarkoil which is forty miles from Trivandrum, Suchindram—a Shaivite shrine and Cape Comorin which is twelve miles from Nagarkoil. We had excellent sea-bathing at the most southernly point of the mainland of Asia. On our way back from the Cape, we paid a visit to Padmanabhapuram, the old capital of Travancore where the central four-storeyed pagoda-like structure contains many old mural paintings of a very distinctive kind.

Due to distinctive geological and climatic environments, the Travancoreans have mostly preserved their own culture with a minimum of extraneous influence. Succession of position and property, for instance, descends in the female line. Kathakali—the folk dance-drama is the most widely known contribution of Travancore to Indian Dramaturgy. In short, in this land of charming hill-scenery and delightful water-ways, we could see Nature in the form of paddy fields and palm groves “intermingling with human habitations with delightful freshness.”

On our way back from Trivandrum, the following places in South India were visited by us during the last week of December:—

MADURA. "The Athens of South India" is well-known for its lofty and massive temple of Meenakshi with specimens of Hindu architecture and the Tirumalnaik's Palace with walls and pillars of enormous strength and solidity.

RAMESHWARAM. Its famous Shaivite temple is visited by Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India.

DHANUSHKOTI, twelve miles from Rameshwaram, is renowned for its bathing festivals. We could see The Indo-Ceylon Express drawn up on the pier alongside the steamer for the convenience of passengers for Ceylon.

TRICHINOPOLI. Visited the celebrated Rock-temple which is nearly 500 feet above the mean sea-level and which afforded us a magnificent view embracing the river Cauvery and the Gopurums of the temple of Shrirangam.

SHRIRANGAM. Visited its well-known temple built about the 9th century A. D. It is a great Vaishnavite centre of pilgrims. Within half a mile of the railway station lies the ancient Shaivite temple of Jambukeshwaram.

KUMBHAKONUM. The Gopuram of Shri Sarangpani temple visited by us is a fine specimen of ancient Hindu architecture.

CHIDAMBARAM. A city of great holiness and antiquity, is well-known for its well-planned temple of Shri Nataraja. This temple is also noted for its architectural beauties. The place is also an educational centre, as the Annamalai University buildings are all located at Annamalai Nagar, a suburb of the town about five furlongs from the railway station.

CHINGLEPUT. Surrounded by several hills and small sheets of water, presented an appearance of picturesque beauty, seldom seen on the plains. The health is generally good, and the climate fairly cool.

CONJEEVERAM, is a place of much antiquity and of great sanctity. Buildings which were used as cells by Buddhist monks are still to be found there. We visited the Vishnu temple at Little Conjeeverum (Vishnu-Kanchi) and the three Shiva temples at Big Conjeeverum (Shiva-Kanchi.)

TIRUKALUKUNDRUM. Near the temple which is picturesquely perched on the top of a hill, occurs a rare event, viz. the daily feeding of holy white eagles (Pharaoh's chickens). The tradition runs that for hundreds of years these birds are being fed by the priest in charge of the temple. The Dutch and other early records contain authentic accounts of the daily ceremony and this fact is also mentioned in the District Records. At about 11-30 A. M. the priest placed in our presence a sumptuous meal on a rock adjoining the temple with a brief religious ceremony. We all waited eagerly until the two birds, first mere white specks in the far distance, gradually approached in wheeling flight and finally settled on the rock and disposed of the meal so ceremoniously provided. The birds were not uncommon, but the noteworthy points are that they are never more than two and that they are regularly visiting the rock for many years. About ten miles from this place is Mahabalipuram, noted for its rockcut caves and monolithic Rathas.

MADRAS—the third largest city in India, contains many buildings of high architectural beauty and places of historic interest. The Victoria Technical Institute, the Aquarium, Fort St. George, the Government Museum, the Marina and the International Headquarters of the Theosophical Society at Adyar were some of the places visited by us.

In the Government Museum we found sections mainly devoted to Archaeology, Anthropology, Arts (industrial and pictorial), economic Geology, Comparative zoology and Botany illustrating the economic importance of South Indian plants.

Especially interesting was the anthropological collection consisting of models of the types of huts used by primitive tribes, materials of sorcery, devil-dancers and fire-making, musical instruments etc.

We also paid a visit to the Victoria Technical Institute which exhibits and exposes for sale products of the ancient as well as modern art industries of South India. The section of women's industries—chiefly lace work and embroidery was worth seeing.

PURI-(JAGANNATH). Mr. Acharya left Madras for Bombay, while I went to Calcutta via Puri. The latter is one of the most sacred towns in India and the scene of the world famous Car procession or Ratha Jatra festival held in June or July every year. This town of great antiquity is a popular health and holiday resort. It is said that Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab, when dying, bequeathed that world-famous diamond, the Kohinoor, to the temple, but his successor failed to carry out the bequest. The period of erection of this great temple of Vishnu is from 1174 to 1198 A. D. A black marble pillar with a small figure of the Dawn on its capital in front of the eastern gate is one of the most exquisite pieces of carving in India. Also I paid a visit to the Goverdhan Math of Shri Shankaracharya. The point to be noted is that in puri differences as to inter dining of castes vanish altogether.

CALCUTTA—At least a week's stay is required to see this "city of palaces" and the commercial metropolis of India. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the second city in the British Empire. It was founded by Job Charnock about the year 1690.

The principal public buildings are:—"Belvedere", the residence of H. E. the Viceroy when visiting Calcutta; the Indian Museum; the Cathedral; the Eden Gardens; the Victoria Memorial; the temple of Kali; the Zoological Gardens with its fine collection of animals; Fort William; the Jain temple; and

the Botanical Gardens containing the great banyan tree covering ground one thousand feet in circumference.

In the Victoria Memorial building I saw collections of paintings sculptures, historical records, art objects etc. illustrative of the British Period of the Indian History in general and the Victorian era in particular.

The Indian Museum—It would require months to study numerous collections in the various sections of this National Museum of India. The most valuable collection in the Archaeological section is that of sculptures illustrating the history of Indian Sculptures from the third to about the thirteenth century of the Christian era. The numismatic section contains one of the largest collections of Indian coins in the world. The Ethnographical collections, illustrating the life and customs of primitive Indian tribes and some cultural aspects of different races of India are very instructive. The collection of meteorites in the Geological section, which is one of the most important in the world, is said to be the largest in Asia. The extensive collections in the Zoological and Industrial sections are also very interesting. The Bhavnagar House from Kathiawar and the State Throne of King Thibaw from Burma are the most striking exhibits in the Art section. I am indebted to Mr. Mukherji for furnishing me with necessary information regarding the Art section.

BELUR. I took an opportunity of visiting on 11-1-38 the International Headquarters (the Math) of the Ramakrishna Mission at Belur which is only a few miles north of Calcutta. The authorities were kind enough to show me the working of different departments of the Mission.

BOLPUR. On 12-1-38 I went to Bolpur via Burdwan on the E. I. Ry. and paid a visit to Santiniketana originally founded and endowed by Devendranath Tagore in 1887. Visva-Bharti was formally founded and endowed by Rabindranath Tagore in 1922 and now comprises:—Pathabhavan (the shool),

Shiksha Bhavan (the College), Kala Bhavan (the school of Art), Sangita Bhavan (the school of Music), Vidya Bhavan (the school of Research), Cheena Bhavan (the school of Sino-Indian Studies) and Shriniketan (the Institute of Rural Reconstruction.)

I had the honour of an interview with the great poet Rabindranath Tagore who is in residence there. I am grateful to Rev. C. F. Andrews for accommodating me in the Guest House and for giving me facilities to see the working of all the institutions of Visva-Bharati.

BARODA—On 14-1-38 I left Howrah for Baroda via Nagpur and Bombay. The principal places which I visited are:—the Public Park, the State Museum, the Picture Gallery, the Makarpura and Nazarbag palaces, the Kala Bhavan, Arts and Science Colleges, the Oriental Institute and the Library which accommodates Childrens' and Womens' sections and the well organised section of Rural and Travelling libraries.

In the State Museum are housed collections of Natural History, Ethnology and of Indian and Foreign Arts. Specimens of raw and manufactured forest products from different parts of India are exhibited in the Economic Court. The Picture Gallery contains Indian and European paintings—the latter representing English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and Dutch schools.

On 20-1-38 I left Baroda for and reached Rajkot after remaining on tour for about fifty days and travelling nearly 8000 miles.

I am highly grateful to Hon. the President and the Members of the Managing Committee for affording me this opportunity to visit the above-mentioned places of historical and archaeological interest and for their kind appreciation of my object to utilize to the best interests of the museum whatever knowledge I have acquired from this tour.

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION—In the Natural History section, some of the rare and valuable exhibits

which were fast deteriorating were repaired and renovated. As usual, the cleaning and rearranging of exhibits in the show-cases and treating them with preservatives, wherever necessary, were attended to.

LABELLING—As the majority of visitors is Gujrati knowing, labels are being prepared in Gujrati as well as in English. Descriptive labels in the Art, Archaeological and Natural History sections are being put up.

LIBRARY—Endeavours are being made to make the Museum Library and Reading Room more useful and representative. The alphabetical rearrangement will efficiently increase the accessibility of all the volumes in the Library. It contains some old and rare volumes on Indology. Books are not lent out, but are available to research students for purposes of study and reference on demand. Also it contains a small but valuable collection of MSS. which is now being properly catalogued and looked after.

EDUCATIONAL WORK—Arrangements are being made with the cooperation of the Authorities of local educational institutions to organise popular lectures with reference to interesting exhibits for the benefit of students of primary and secondary schools.

CATALOGUE—We are trying our best to expedite the progress of the catalogue work in spite of the scanty resources at our disposal. These resources, I hope, will be supplemented by donations from the Princes and people of Kathiawar States.

The need of more space to house the ever-increasing stock of exhibits is already being keenly felt.

CONCLUSION—I do not know how far I have deserved the confidence placed in me by the Managing Committee. I shall, however, be failing in my duty, if I do not take this oppor-

tunity of recording my most grateful thanks to the Members and particularly to the Honorary Secretary Mr. J. M. Baxi whose sincere cooperation and active support are responsible for what little work I may have been able to do in this institution during the course of the year.

In conclusion, mention must be made of the work of my Assistant Mr. C. K. Thakar whose intimacy with the business of every branch of the Museum has been of great help to me as well as to successive Secretaries of the Institution.

Sd/. A. L. Swadia.

CURATOR.

Watson Museum, Rajkot

Publications on Sale at the Watson Museum.

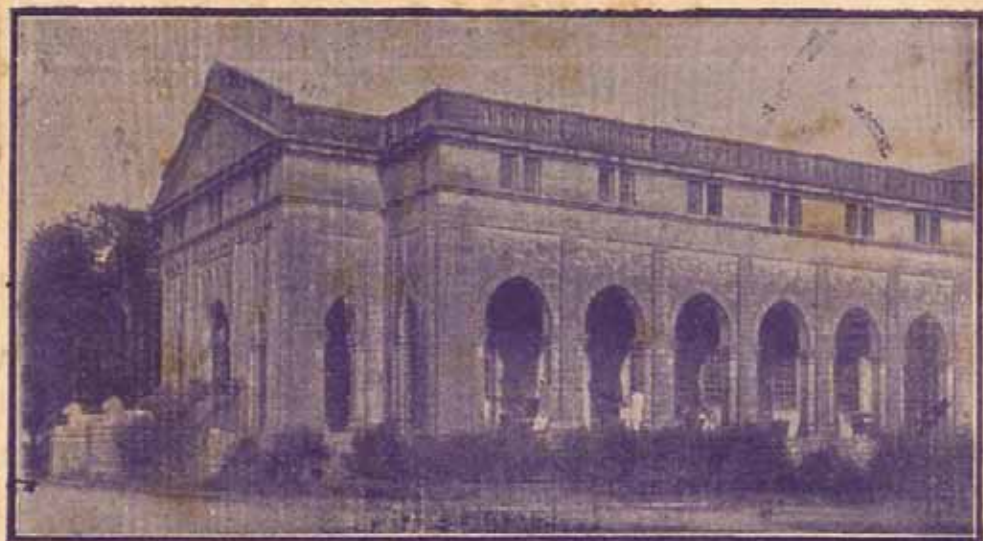
1. Catalogue in Gujrati, 1910.	Rs. 0-8-0. Each
2. Annual Reports.	" 0-4-0. "
3. Prachin Lipipatrak (English)	" 0-4-0 "
4. " " (Gujrati)	" 0-4-0 "
5. Emperor Asoka "	" 0-4-6 "
6. Pali Script & Language and Asoka's Inscription at Junagadh. (Gujrati)	" 0-4-0 "
7. History & Science of Research (Gujrati)	" 0-4-0 "
8. Buddha & Buddhiam "	" 0-2-0 "
9. Buddhist Caves in the Sana Hills in the Gir Jungle in Sorath (English)	" 0-1-6 "
10. Gula Inscription by Siddharaja Jayasinha	" 0-1-0 "

The whole set from nos. 3 to 10 can be had for Rs. 1-4-0 only.

For farther particulars please communicate with

WATSON MUSEUM
Rajkot, C.S.

A. L. Swadia.
CURATOR.



[PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.]

WATSON MUSEUM,
- RAJKOT -

REPORT
for the year
1938-39

Managing Committee.

(1938-1939).

President.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

Members.

1. The Head Master, Kathiawar Public School, Rajkot.
2. The State Vakil, Junagadh.
3. " " " Navanagar.
4. " " " Bhavnagar.
5. " " " Porbandar.
6. " " " Dhrangadhra.
7. " " " Morvi.
8. " " " Gondal.
9. " " " Jafraabad.
10. " " " Vankaner.
11. " " " Palitana.
12. " " " Dhrol.
13. " " " Limbdi.
14. " " " Rajkot.
15. " " " Wadhwan.
16. " " " Lakhtar.
17. " " " Manavadar.
18. " " " Thana Devli.
19. " " " Jetpur.
20. " " " Bilkha.
21. The Curator, Ex-Officio.

Trustees.

1. The State Vakil, Junagadh.
2. The State Vakil, Dhrangadhra.

Honorary Secretary.

1. The State Vakil, Navanagar.

Auditors.

1. The State Vakil, Jafraabad.
2. The State Vakil, Palitana.

Staff.

Curator.— A. L. Swadia, B. A.

Clerk. — C. K. Thakar.

Menials.— 3 peons.

1 watchman.

Report for the year

1938-39

"The presence and efficiency of museums
in a country are indications of the
cultural level that country has reached."



WATSON MUSEUM

- RAJKOT -

Report for the year

1938-39

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84-7-39

Quellen

421.11.24
Draft

WATSON MUSEUM
- RAIKOT -

From

J. M. Baxi Esquire,

Honorary Secretary,

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

To

The Hon'ble the President and Members of the
Managing Committee, Watson Museum, Rajkot.

WATSON MUSEUM, RAJKOT.

31st March, 1939.

Subject:-Annual Report for the year 1938-39.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, for the year 1938-39.

Personnel.

There has been no change in the personnel of the Museum during the year under report. I was duly re-elected Honorary Secretary for the fourth time at a meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 19th April, 1938.

Mr. A. L. Swadia, B. A. continued to be the Curator and Mr. Chhotalal K. as his assistant.

Meetings.

As usual the Annual General Meeting of the Managing Committee was held on the 19th April, 1938, and on other occasions, business was transacted by means of Circulars dated 5-5-38, 21-7-38, 15-9-38 (two), 25-9-38 and 27-9-38 respectively.

Trustees.

Messrs. Z. H. S. Bukhari, M. A., and S. B. Parekh, State Vakils of Junagadh and Dhrangadhra respectively continued to be the Honorary Trustees during the year under report. Thanks of the committee are due to them for their work of collection of interest on securities from time to time during the year.

Funds.

The funds of the Museum at the close of the year 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 72488-5-10 of which Rs. 70600 are invested in G. P. Notes which are kept in the safe custody of the Western India States Agency Treasury and the remaining amounts are distributed as under:-

- Rs. 1832-6-4 In the Savings Bank Account of the Imperial Bank of India, Rajkot Branch, which include Rs. 32-8-6 of the Coats-of-Arms.
- Rs. 33-6-9 In the Post Office Savings Bank, Rajkot.
- Rs. 22-8-9 Cash on hand.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income during the year amounted to Rs. 3017-9-3.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2792-12-8. An abstract of accounts of income and expenditure for the year appears in Appendix A.

Audit.

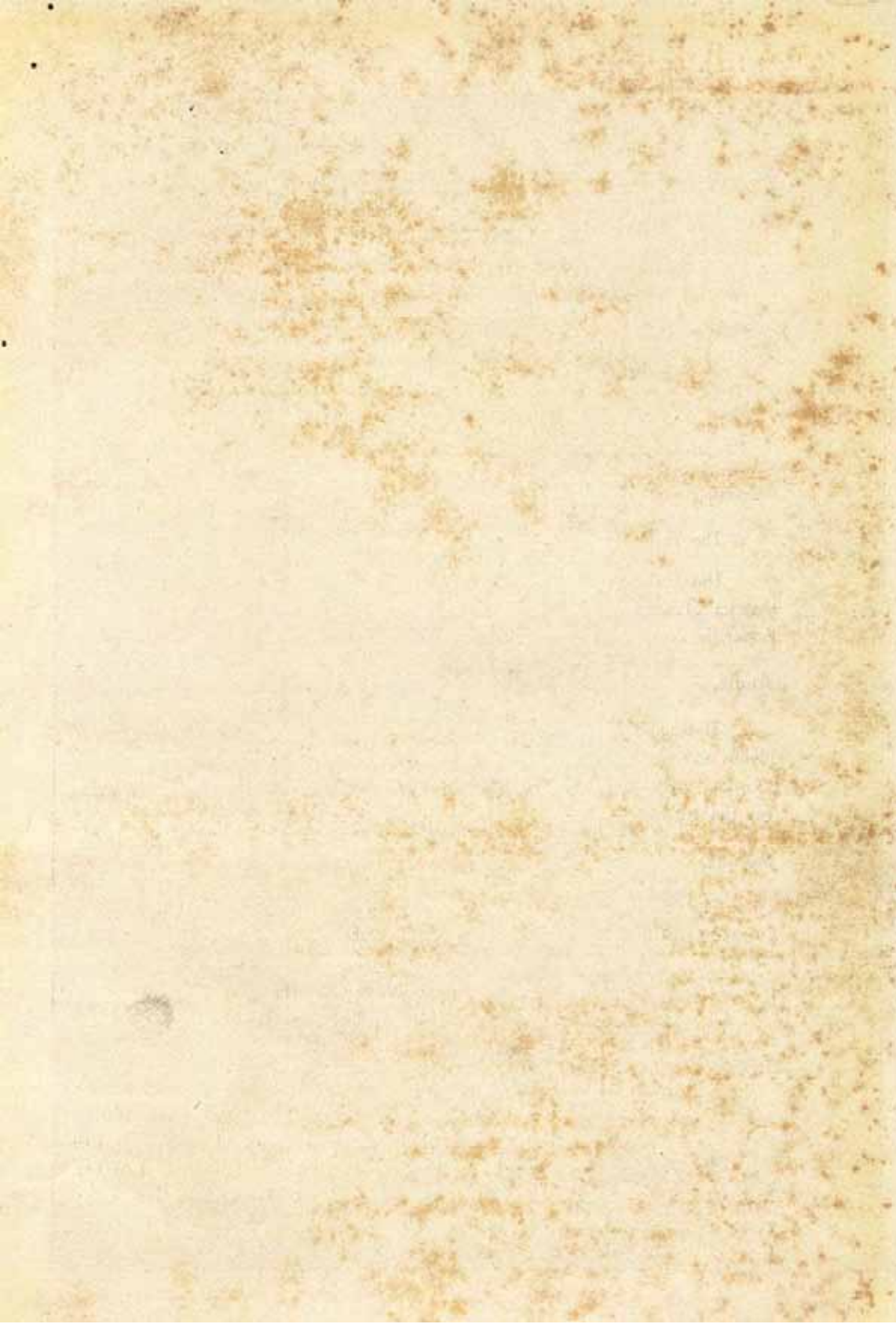
The auditing of the accounts for the year was done by Messrs. M. K. Mehta and C. P. Oza, State Vakils of Jafabad and Palitana respectively. Accounts were certified as correct. Thanks of the Committee are due to them. for the trouble they took in auditing the accounts.

Budget.

The Budget for the year 1939-40 shows the estimated income of Rs. 2859-6-0 and the estimated expenditure of Rs. 2757-6-6. There are some minor changes in figures under a few heads only. The main source of income of the Museum is "interest" derived from G. P. Notes. The other source, though a minor one, is "Admission Fee" which has added something to our coffers.

Library.

During the year Rs. 120-1-6 were spent on books and periodicals. Several publications including Annual Reports, Memoirs, Bulletins etc. of various notable Societies and Museums in India and abroad have been received as presents Appendix B. We tender our cordial thanks to these institutions for kindly presenting them to this Museum.



Tools of Arms

ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର



Visitors.

During the year under report, 79,189 persons visited the museum which was kept open for 341½ days as against 83,833 during the year 1937-38 and 91,946 during the year 1936-37. This principal cultural institution of the Western India States is becoming a centre of attraction and interest not only to the local public but to pilgrims and tourists visiting Rajkot from different parts of India. The committee will be glad to know that even the intelligent and distinguished visitors are now interested and are therefore inclined to spare time to see our museum. This fact is borne out by the appreciative remarks made in the visitors' book and in the Press Reviews Appendix. C. It may also be noted that the undermentioned distinguished visitors have taken interest and honoured our Museum by their occasional visits:- The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India, The Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. Cruikshank of the Geological Survey of India, the Heir-Apparent of Khirasra, D. S. Bhaya Vala of Bhayavadar, D. S. Amravala of Barvala and the Heir-Apparent of Bilkha.

The daily average works out at 232.2. Of the total number of visitors 52,314 were males and 26,875 females. The maximum number of visitors recorded is 11030 in the month of May 1938, while the minimum was 3584 in November 1938.

Numismatics.

Acquisitions. Coins purchased for and presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Museum during the year under report are shown in Appendix D. Coins required for the Coin Cabinet of this Museum were also selected out of the lists of Treasure Trove Coins offered for distribution from various Provincial Governments, States and Societies. Our warmest thanks are due to those who have kindly arranged to present to this Museum such coins as could be made available.

Coats-of-Arms.

Coats-of-Arms of Kathiawar States and the Royal Arms have now been arranged in a special show-case in the Central Hall with the history of their origin and significance. This show-case is facing the main entrance to the Hall and therefore presents a good view. We are indebted to the Darbar Saheb of Thanadevli for his generous present of the Royal Arms to our Museum.

Tours and Research Work.

The Curator was out for 33 days on tour in Kathiawar in the States of Lakhtar, Dhrol, Vala, Lathi, Wankaner and Morvi. The States were kind enough

to give all facilities to the Curator during his archaeological tours. He also attended the Second Indian History Congress held at Allahabad in October 1938 as a delegate of this Museum. From there he visited the neighbouring places of historical and archaeological interest such as Kaushambi, Bhita, Benares, Samath and Budha Gaya. His report printed elsewhere will show in details the tours and the information gathered therefrom.

Reorganisation.

Besides the work of reorganising and replenishing in general, the following improvements and additions have been made in the Museum during the year under report:—

A. Improvements.

- (1) All the stringed and leather-covered musical instruments have been repaired and varnished.
- (2) The two wooden cases with ornamental carvings have been cleaned and treated with a preservative coating.
- (3) The lower space under the two show-cases of the musical instruments is covered with glass on all sides and utilized in exhibiting specimens of beads and pottery works of Morvi and Than.
- (4) The windows and doors of the museum have been strongly secured with iron trellis.

B. Acquisitions.

- (1) Two glass show-cases for preserving musical instruments from exposure to changes of weather and from dust.
- (2) Purchase of a wallet with artistic needlework in multi-coloured silken threads on cloth.
- (3) Purchase of three South Indian metallic images of dancing Krishna, the Mahisasurmardani and of the standing Parvati.
- (4) Seventeen specimens of Indian minerals of economic importance and four specimens of Ammonites (fossils) from Cutch so kindly presented by the Director, Geological Survey of India.
- (5) Thirteen specimens of minerals of commercial importance presented by Mr. M. L. Jois of Mysore.

- (6) Three enlarged photographs one of Ex-Honorary Secretary Mr. I. V. Lakhani and the other two of Ex-Curators Mr. A. S. Gadre and Mr. G. V. Acharya.
- (7) Six new photographs with frames of the rulers of Junagadh have been presented by the State. This gift completes the series of photographs of the Rulers of the premier State in Kathiawar.

It may also be mentioned that the experiment of introducing a nominal Admission Fee on one day in a week has proved successful and could be counted upon, if continued, as a source of substantial help in the work of improvement in the Museum.

Sculptures' Gallery.

The outstanding event of the year under review was the construction of a new gallery for sculptures. The antique sculptures of Ghumli under Nawanagar State which were lying scattered in the Jubilee Garden for more than thirty years have been shifted and arranged in a spacious Hall constructed in the vicinity of the Museum building. The stone and marble images from the western verandah have also been shifted, mounted on pedestals and exhibited in this new gallery. Our grateful thanks are due to the States for kindly sanctioning the amount for its construction.

Examination of old records.

The work of examining the old records of the museum by the staff with the kind assistance of the sub-committee is proceeding.

Catalogue and Labelling.

The staff is preparing a fresh and complete catalogue of books in the museum library as well as of exhibits in the Geological Section, which have been classified, arranged and labelled properly. These registers will be ready for reference in the course of the next year. This work has been distributed between the Curator and his assistant; each is taking up one section exclusively to himself. The progress would naturally be slow; but, within our limited means, this is the best arrangement possible.

General.

The institution has now already become the principal centre of attraction and interest to the public in general and the educational institutions in particular.

This is due to the genuine interest and perseverance of Mr. Swadia the Curator and Mr. Chhotalal his experienced assistant. Both of them are working under my supervision and have given me full satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

I express my grateful thanks to our worthy President the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India for the great personal interest he has been taking by paying occasional visits and making valuable suggestions which has brought about all round progress and raised the status of our museum. I have also to thank the members of the Managing Committee for their sincere co-operation and confidence in whatever I have been doing for the betterment of this institution.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. Baxi.

Honorary Secretary,

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

**Statement of Income and Expenditure of the
Watson Museum, Rajkot, for the year
1938-1939.**

[illegible]

**Statement of Income and Expenditure of the
Receipts.**

No.	Heads.	Receipts for 1938-39		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
A	Opening Balance			
	G. P. Notes	70600	0	0
	Imperial Bank S.B. Account	1548	6	4
	P.O.S. Bank	33	6	9
	Cash on hand	81	12	2
	Total	72263	9	3
B	Income during the year.			
	(1) Interest	2673	0	0
	(2) Miscellaneous proceeds	25	8	6
	(3) Admission Fee	104	0	9
	Total Receipts	2802	9	3
C	(4) Coats-of-arms.	215	0	0
	Grand Total	75281	2	6

Watson Museum, Rajkot, for 1938-39.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads.	Expense for 1938-39		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
	Recurring			
(1)	Establishment	1738	6	8
(2)	Provident Fund	103	15	0
(3)	Travelling	114	15	3
(4)	Printing	79	8	0
(5)	Books & Periodicals	120	1	6
(6)	Coins	22	6	0
(7)	Miscellaneous	74	2	3
(8)	Dead Stock	72	0	0
(9)	Contingent	39	0	0
(10)	Postage & Telegrams	23	6	0
(11)	Replenishing the Museum	♦ 199	0	0
	♦ Non-recurring			
	Total Expenditure	2586	12	8
	Cost of Coats-of-arms	206	0	0
	Closing Balance			
	G. P. Notes	70600	0	0
	Imperial Bank S.B. Account	♦1832	6	4
	P.O.S. Bank	33	6	9
	Cash on hand	22	8	9
	Total	72488	5	10
	Grand Total	75281	2	6
	♦ This includes balance of Rs. 32-8-6 of the coats-of-arms.			

A. L. Swadia.
CURATOR,
Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Appendix B.

List of books acquired during the year 1938-39.

I PRESENTED.

1. Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. XI, Parts I and II (July and October, 1937) In Exchange.
2. Annual Report on the Government Gardens Department in Mysore for the year 1936-37.
3. Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology Vol. XI for the year 1936 (In Exchange).
4. Travancore Archaeological Series, Vol. VIII. Text of Inscriptions by R. V. Poduval.
5. Annual Report on the working of the Curzon Museum of Archaeology Muttra, for the year ending 31-3-1937.
6. Annual Report on the South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March, 1935.
7. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 54. The Buddhist Antiquities of Nagarjunakonda, Madras Presidency by A. H. Longhurst.
8. Administration Report of Sri Chitralayam, 1112, M. E.
9. The Report on the Twelve Copper-plates Inscriptions found at Ghumli (Nawanagar State). Drafted by M. M. Shastri Hathibhai Harishankar.
10. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 57. The "Numeral Signs" of the Mohenjo-Daro Script.
11. Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India 1935-36.
12. Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum, for the year ending 31st March, 1937.
13. Annual Report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1938.
14. Nandi Puja (Gujarati).
15. Administration Report of the Department of Archaeology, Travancore for 1112, M. E.
16. Annual Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for 1937-38.
17. Sangit Lehri.

18. Report of the Mysore Government Museum for the year 1937-38 with the Government Review thereon.
19. Annual Report of the Dacca Museum 1937-38.
20. Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1937-38.
21. Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department and the Summer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur, for the year ending 30-9-1938 (Vol. XII).
22. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 58 Rajagriha in Ancient Literature by Dr. B. C. Law.
23. Records of the Indian Museum, Vol. XL, Parts 1 to 4.
24. Do Index of Vol. XXXIX.
25. Report on the Zoological Survey of India for the years 1935 to 1938 in one book
26. Memoirs of the Indian Museum, Vol. XIII, Part 1 st.
27. Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1938.
28. Report for the year 1937-38 of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.
29. Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1344 F. (1934-35-A. C.) and 1345 F. (1935-36 A. C.)

II. PURCHASED.

1. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXII, Parts, V, VI, and VII.
2. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. I, No. 10, April, 1938.
3. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India, 1937.
4. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. I, No. 11, May 1938.
5. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, Part, VIII, October, 1932.
6. Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. VI, Part IV.
7. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. I, Part 12, June, 1938.
8. Do Do Index of Vol. 1st.
9. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIII, Part V. January 1936.
10. The Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIV, Parts. I and II in one book. March and June, 1938.

11. Hints on Museum Education by J. C. Basak.
12. Educational Reformation in India by "Experience" Published by J. C. Basak.
13. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XVII, Part 1, April, 1938.
14. Do Index of Vol. XVI, 1937.
15. Numismatic Circular January 1938 to March 1939.
16. Oriental Literary Digest, August, 1938.
17. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XIX, Part II, 1938.
18. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. II No. 3 September, 1938.
19. Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. 19th Part 1st.
20. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. II No. 4 October, 1938.
21. Index of Vol. XXIII 1937 of the Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society.
22. Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society Vol. XXIV, Part, III September, 1938.
23. Journal of Indian History Vol. XVII, Part 2nd, August, 1938.
24. Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. VII Part 1st.
25. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol II No. 5, November, 1938.
26. Founders of the Numismatic Society of India. Issued with the Silver Jubilee Number of the Numismatic Supplement.
27. Numismatic Supplement No. XLVII Silver Jubilee Number for 1937-38.
28. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 14th 1938.
29. Index to Vol. XLVI Jan. to Decr. 1938 of Numismatic Circular.
30. Journal of Indian History Vol XVII, Part 3rd.
31. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. II No. 8 February 1939.
32. Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. 19th Part 2nd.
33. The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIV, Part IV.
34. Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. II No. 9 March, 1939.
35. Journal of the University of Bombay Vol. VII Part 4th January 1939.
36. Twenty two Gujarati Books.

Appendix C

I. Appreciative & Suggestive Remarks in the Press Reviews.

The Honorary Secretary Mr. Jayantilal M. Baxi, the State Vakil of Nawanagar was re-elected Honorary Secretary for the year under report for the third time. This fact very well goes to show the popularity and success of Mr. J. M. Baxi has attained in discharging his duties as Honorary Secretary of the Museum.

Many distinguished visitors, who visited the Museum, were pleased with the work and admired the idea of collecting and exhibiting artistically the Heraldic insignia of the Rulers of Kathiawar which is a unique collection in the whole of India.

It has said that 'the presence and efficiency of museums in a country are indications of the cultural level that country has reached.' It is equally true that success of a museum is due to abilities and zeal of its Secretary and his colleagues the fact which is very well seen from the perusal of this report. We congratulate Mr. J. M. Baxi, the Honorary Secretary of the Museum and the Curator for their labours to take the Museum to its exalted position.

The Gujarat Times, Dated 6-9-1938.

The Museum has during this period made considerable progress in the collection of rare antiquities. It has been able to obtain, through the generosity of the States, the Coats-of-arms of all the member States of Kathiawar. Ancient coins, particularly of the Gupta and Kshatrapa periods and of the early Muslim Rulers of Gujarat, provide wide scope for historical study.

In recent years, a scheme of complete reorganisation was undertaken by Mr. J. M. Baxi, the Honorary Secretary and Mr. A. L. Swadia, the Curator, and they were guided in their work by the Resident for the States of Western India, who is the President of the Institution. As a result, the Museum has now grown to be a nucleus for future historical research in Kathiawar.

Times of India, Dated 1-10-1938.

It is a pity that Museum should not attract the attention of the educated and wealthy classes of the town of Rajkot. In all civilized countries the importance attached to museums is very great as they are the best means to radiate knowledge to minds that cannot think for themselves. We trust however that with the spread of education in the Kathiawar States on a wide level this museum will be looked upon as a necessity and not a luxury involving waste of money.

Oriental Literary Digest Vol. II, No. 4, October, 1938.

The Report for the year 1937-38 of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, Kathiawar is very interesting. The funds of the Museum, over 72 thousand rupees reflect great credit on its Managing Committee, the Honorary Secretary and the supporters of the Museum (Princes and the people of Kathiawar).

**The Journal of the Sind Historical Society Vol. III, No. 4
December 1938.**

સને ૧૯૩૭-૩૮ ની સાલનો વોટસન મ્યુઝીઅમનો વાર્ષિક અહેવાલ બહાર પડેલ છે. તે વાંચતાં ગત વર્ષમાં મ્યુઝીઅમે કરેલી પ્રવૃત્તિ અને પ્રગતિનો સાચો ખ્યાલ આવે છે. પશ્ચિમ હિંદમાં આ એકજ મ્યુઝીઅમ છે. મ્યુઝીઅમના ક્યુરેટર શ્રી સ્વાદીઆએ દેશનાં બીજાં મ્યુઝીઅમોની મુલાકાત લઈ ત્યાંના સુધારાઓ અહીં આમેજ કરેલ છે. સંસ્થાના ઝોનરરી સેક્રેટરી સંસ્થાન નવાનગરના મુખ્ય વકીલ શ્રી જયંતીલાલ એમ. બક્ષી મહેનત લઈ મ્યુઝીઅમને વિકસાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરે છે તે અભિનંદનને પાત્ર છે. ગઇ સાલમાં મ્યુઝીઅમની ૮૩૫૨૬ માણસોએ મુલાકાત લીધી હતી.

“ગીરાસદાર” પુસ્તક ૧ લું અંક ૨ જે તા. ૧૭-૮-૩૮

પશ્ચિમ હિંદના આ એકના એક મ્યુઝીઅમનો અહેવાલ વાંચતાં ગત વર્ષમાં મ્યુઝીઅમે કરેલી પ્રગતિનો ખ્યાલ આવે છે. સેવાભાવી ક્યુરેટર શ્રી સ્વાદીઆએ ગત વર્ષમાં દેશનાં અન્ય મ્યુઝીઅમોની મુલાકાત મેળવી ત્યાંના સુધારાઓ અહીં આ દાખલ કર્યા છે. આ સંસ્થાના ઝોનરરી સેક્રેટરી સંસ્થાન નવાનગરના મુખ્ય વકીલ શ્રી જયંતીલાલ એમ. બક્ષીજી કાળજીથી તમામ પ્રકારની વ્યવસ્થા ઉપર દેખરેખ રાખે છે અને સંસ્થાને વિકસાવવા પ્રયાસો કરે છે એમ રિપોર્ટ વાંચી જોવાથી જણાઇ આવે છે; ગત સાલમાં સંસ્થાની ૮૩૫૨૬ માણસોએ મુલાકાત મેળવી હતી. પ્રાચીન સીક્રાઓ, પુરાતની વસ્તુઓ વગેરેના સંગ્રહ પાછળ સંસ્થાના સંચાલકા પૂરતી કાળજીથી ધ્યાન

આપે છે જેથી સંસ્થા દિન પ્રતિદિન પ્રગતિ કરી રહી છે; અને જાણીતા પ્રવાસીઓ તેમજ આગેવાન રાજ્ય મહારાજ્ય સાહેબો, ગૃહસ્થો તેમજ પ્રેક્ષકોએ સંસ્થાની પ્રગતિ જોઈ પ્રશંસા કરી છે. આવી પ્રગતિ કરવા બદલ સંસ્થાના ઓનરરી સેક્રેટરી શ્રી બક્ષીજી, મેનેજિંગ કમીટી તથા ક્યુરેટર શ્રી સ્વાદીઆને અમો અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ.

“નવભારત” વર્ષ ૮ મું અંક ૩૧ માં તા. ૧૪-૩-૩૮

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ધુમલી કે જે મુળ જેઠવા રાજ્યોની રાજ્યધાની આશરે ૧૦ માં સૈકામાં હતી તેના અવશેષો તે વખતના કારીગરોના શિલ્પના સુંદર નમુનાઓ જે મ્યુઝીઅમે પ્રાપ્ત કરેલ તે જુએલી બગીચામાં ઘણા વર્ષો થયાં અવ્યવસ્થિત પડ્યા હતા તેને માટે રાજસ્થાનોએ જુએલી બાગમાં મ્યુઝીઅમના મકાન પાસેજ તાજેતરમાં એક સુંદર હોલ બંધાવી આપી તેમાં સુવ્યવસ્થિત રીતે ગોઠવવામાં આવેલ છે.

મ્યુઝીઅમને હીંદુસ્થાનનાં બીજા મ્યુઝીઅમોની હરોળમાં મૂકવા માટે સંસ્થાના માનદ મંત્રી શ્રી જયંતીલાલ એમ. બક્ષીજી તથા શ્રી અમૃતલાલ લ. સવાદીઆ અને તેના મદદનીશ મી. છોટાલાલ કાનજી જે ખંત અને કાળજીથી કામ કરી રહેલ છે તે ખરેખર સ્તુતિપાત્ર છે. હાલના પ્રેસીડન્ટ ઓનરેબલ મહેરબાન ગીબ્સન સાહેબ તથા મેનેજિંગ કમીટીના મેંબરો પણ અવાર નવાર મ્યુઝીઅમની મુલાકાત લઈ કામકાજમાં ઘણો ઉત્સાહ બતાવે છે.

એકંદર રીતે રીપોર્ટની છપાઇ, મુખપૃષ્ઠ વગેરે ગ્રેટ-અપ સુંદર અને આકર્ષક છે. ટુંકામાં ગત બે ત્રણ વર્ષમાં કરેલી પ્રવૃત્તિ તથા પ્રગતિ માટે સંસ્થા અભિનંદનને પાત્ર છે.

“કાઠીઆવાડ ટાઇમ્સ” પુસ્તક પર મું. અંક ૬૭ તા. ૩૧-૮-૩૮

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અહેલવાળા વર્ષ માટે નવાનગરના મુખ્ય વકીલ શ્રી જયંતીલાલ એમ. બક્ષીની મંત્રી તરીકે પુનઃ ચુંટણી કરવામાં આવી હતી અને તેમની રાહબરી હેઠળ મ્યુઝીઅમે સુંદર પ્રગતિ સાધી છે.

મ્યુઝીઅમની પુનર્રચના અને જાણવાજોગ સુધારાઓ, પુરાતત્વની વસ્તુઓનાં ભંડોળમાં વધારો વગેરે શ્રી બક્ષીની હૃદયપૂર્વકની જહેમતને આભારી છે.

આ ઉપરાંત ધુમલી અને અન્ય અનેક સ્થળોનાં પુરાતત્વ અવશેષો ખરીદ કરવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં અને પુનર્રચના સર્વ દેશીય સુધારો કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

“મુખ્ય સમાચાર” તા. ૨૪-૧૨-૩૮

II Appreciative & Suggestive Remarks of Visitors

I visited the Watson Museum, and was shown round by the Curator. All the collections are well preserved, and I was much impressed by some of the exhibits. I hope that the Museum will find a home for all the ancient and historical things of which Kathiawar is justly proud.

17th April, 1938.

Sd/ G. R. Reddi.

I visited the Watson Museum, and I was much pleased to see the arrangements, collections etc. which are well preserved.

Hope that the Museum will be more useful to the Kathiawar people.

4th May, 1938.

Sd/Thakur Jamli, C. I.

I was taken round in the Museum by the Curator Mr. A. L. Swadia, B. A. and found every thing in order. Besides various collections, the grouping of the Coat-of-arms of the States of Kathiawar, is a welcome addition and so are the valuable gifts by Sir Courtenay Latimer. As a Central Institution, it deserves greater encouragement at the hands of the States. I have found in Mr. Swadia a very willing and enthusiast worker and I feel sure, that given opportunities, he would spare no pains to bring up the Institution.

26th June 1938.

Sd/ Jayantilal L. Jobanputra.

Member, State Council.

Rajkot State.

Office Note.

Sir Patrick R. Cadell visited the Museum on Saturday the 17th September, 1938, at 8.45 A. M. and stayed for about ten minutes. He particularly saw the stone inscriptions collected in the Museum.

Sd/ Chhotalal K.

for Curator.

Office Note.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India visited the Museum today at 8.30 A. M. to see the "Meteorite."

17th October, 1938

Sd/ Chhotalal Kanji,

for Curator

Extremely pleased to see the varied collection in the Museum.

Oct. 25-1938.

Sd/Devaprasad, Ghosh.

Prof. Ripon College, Calcutta.

Extremely delighted to see this extremely interesting collection which serves to give an eloquent idea of this wonderful Peninsula of Kathiawar. It was very kind of Mr. Swadia, Curator to have conducted us round and given us a very kind description of the various entries of the Museum in a very short time.

29/XII/38.

Sd/ J. V. Mazumdar, (Rao Saheb)

Asstt. Secy to the Govt of Sind,
P. W. D.

I am very glad to say that the Watson Museum has got collections of rare antiquities and specially of minerals that can be had in the Kathiawar States; hence it is a good Institution for the public, interested in mining industry.

22nd January, 1939.

Sd/ M. Lakshminarayan Jois of Mysore,
Dealer in Minerals etc.

I had a very happy opportunity of visiting the Museum and was very much delighted to see its recent additions, progress, working and repairs of many antiquities which have formed a special attraction to the interesting public. The credit for all this lies with the Hon. Secretary Mr. Jayantilal Baxi who with his zealous Curator Mr. Swadia & his experienced clerk Mr. Chhotalal has exerted a great labour to make this Museum worthy of its name.

31st January 1939.

Sd/ M. S. Desai

Jt. Hon. Secretary Red Cross
Junagadh State Branch.

આને રાજકોટનું વોટસન મ્યુઝીયમ નોંધ ધણો આનંદ થયો. કાઠીઆવાડનાં ઇતિહાસ તથા કલાની દ્રષ્ટિએ અહીં ઘણું નોવા જાણવાનું મળ્યું. આ સંગ્રહસ્થાનને ખીલવવામાં સૌએ મદદ આપવા જેવું છે.

૨૮-૧૨-૩૮

(સહી) શાંતિલાલ હ. શાહ

Appendix D.

1. List of coins purchased for the coin cabinet of the Museum.

(I) Coins purchased from the Director, Archaeological Department, Gwalior State.

1. Copper. Deva Naga. Obv. Wheel. Rev. Leg. Maharaja Sri Devasya.
2. Do Skand Naga. Obv. Bull to L. Rev. (Ska)nd naga
3. Do Maharaja Brihaspati Naga. Obv. Bull to R. Rev. Maharaja Brihaspati Naga.
4. Do Maharaja Sri Ganendra. Obv. Bull to left. Rev. leg. Maharaja Sri Ganendra.
5. Do Mihirabhoja of Kanauj. Adi Varaha Type. Obv. boar standing R. Rev. leg. Shrimad Adi Varaha
6. Silver. Shah Jahan. Mint Surat. Date R. Y. 24 A. H. 1061.
7. Do Aurangzeb. Mint Shahjahanabad Date A. H. 1104 R. Y. 36.
8. Do Baizabai, Regent. R. Y. 23 Ref. Sindhia pamphlet Pl. 31, No. 4
9. Do Yeshwant Rao Holkar. Mint (Malharnagar) Date 1220

(II) Coin purchased from the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

10. Gold. Govindachandradeva of Kanuj.

(III) Coins purchased from Mr. M. L. Jois of Mysore.

11. Gold. Tiny coin of Mysore (Hyder Ali).
12. Silver. One Silver coin of Indore.
13. Do Five Francs 1849 A. D. Obv. Bust with Republique Francaise. Border and Script.
14. Do S. I. Malayalam. Obv. Dancing peacock with Malayalle Script.
15. Do Portugal 500 Reis 1895 A. D. Obv. Bust with script and date. Flower with coat-of-arms.
16. Do Hydrabad (Deccan) nearly 50 years old. Moghul type. Both the sides scripts with border. H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam

II. List of coins received as present for the coin cabinet of the Museum.

(I) Coins presented by the Government of U. P. Lucknow.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|--|------------------|
| 1. | Billon. | Indo Sassanian. Ref. I. M. C. Pl. XXV. | Saharanpur Dist. |
| 2. | Do | Ghiyasu-d-din Balban. Ref. I.M.C. 156 | Muzaffarnagar Do |
| 3. | Do | Jalalu-d-din Firoz. Ref. I.M.C. 181 | Do Do |
| 4. | Do | Alau-d-din Md. Shah I.M.C. 227 | Do Do |
| 5. | Do | Md. Bin Tughlaq. I.M.C. 331 Date 729 | Do Do |
| 6. | Silver. | Alamgir II. Mint Shahjahanabad Darul Khilafat. Date 1171-5. | Meerut Dist. |
| 7. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Do. Date 1176-4 | Do |
| 8. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Do. Date 1177-5 | Do |
| 9. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Bareilly Qita. Date 12xx-29 | Muradabad Dist. |
| 10. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Do. Date 1216-37 | Do |
| 11. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Do. Date 1217-37 | Do |
| 12. | Do | Shah Alam II Mint Benaras Muhammadabad Date 17/26 1199 (?) | |
| 13. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Do. Date 17/44-12xx. | |
| 14. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Bareli Qita. Date 12xx-35. Cf. I. M. C. 4630 | |
| 15. | Do | Shah Alam II. Do Date 1216-37. I. M. C. 4643. | |
| 16. | Do | Vigrahapala. Drammas. Fine face. Kheri Dist. | |
| 17. | Do | Do Rude face. Do | |
| 18. | Do | Do <i>gha</i> in place of <i>gra</i> . Do | |
| 19. | Do | Do I.M.C. Pl. XXV-10 | |
| | | Magadha Type | Do |
| 20. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Shahjahanabad Darul Khilafat. Date 1208. | |
| 21. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Farrukhabad Ahmadnagar Date 1215-39. L. M. C. 5040 Meerut Dist. | |
| 22. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Bareli Qita. Date 1217-37. L. M. C. 4649 Meerut Dist. | |
| 23. | Do | Shah Alam II. Mint Farrukhabad Ahmadnagar. Date 1220-39 L. M. C. 5051 Meerut District. | |
| 24. | Do | Farrukhsiyar. Mint Shahjahanabad Date 1130-7. | |

(II) Coins presented by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Northern Circle, Agra.

25. Copper. Sahib Qiran (Sani) Mhd. Akbar Shah II lxxx R. Y.
 26. Do Sahib Qiran (Sani) R. Y. 29 (?).
 27. Do Sahib Qiran (Sani)

(III) Coins presented by the Government of Jodhpur.

28. Copper. Allauddin Mahommed Shah.
 29. Do Ghaya-suddin Tughlaq.

(IV) Coins presented by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.

30. Silver. Shah Alam II struck by the Peshwas. Dynasty Peshwas. King Ankushi rupees struck in the name of Shah Ali Gohar (i. e. Shah Alam II). Provenance Khed. Dist. Poona.
 31. Do Aurangzeb. Dynasty Mughal. Mint Surat. Year 46-1143.
 32. **Gold.** Shri Pratap Devaraya. Dynasty Vijayanagar. Provenance Poona District.

(V). Coins presented by the Director of Industries, C. P. Nagpur

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|--|-------------|
| 33. | Silver. | Aurangzeb. Mint Surat. Date 1083. | |
| 34. | Do | Do Mint Surat. Date 1x-xxx9. | |
| 35. | Do | Do Mint Surat. Date 38-1106. | |
| 36. | Do | Do Mint Surat. Date 4x-111x. | |
| 37. | Do | Muhd. Shah. Mint Shahjanabad. Date 11XX. | |
| 38. | Do | Aurangzeb. Mint Itawa. Date 39-1107. | Nimar Dist. |
| 39. | Do | Do Mint Surat. Date 50-1118. | Do |
| 40. | Do | Farukshiyar. Mint Itawa. Date 2-1126. | Do |
| 41. | Do | Shah Jahan. Mint Ahmadabad. Date Kalima 1040 | Do |
| 42. | Do | Do Sq. ares. Mint Multan Date 1042-6 | Do |
| 43. | Do | Aurangzeb. Mint Surat Date 1073-5 | Do |
| 44. | Do | Do Do Date 1080-12 | Do |
| 45. | Do | Do Do Date 1082-14 | Do |
| 46. | Do | Do Mint Kanbayat Date 1083-15 | Do |

47.	Silver	Aurangzeb.	Mint Shahjahanabad	Date 1088-20	Nimar Dist.
48.	Do	Do	Do	Surat. Date 1089-21	Do
49.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1089-22	Do
50.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1090-23	Do
51.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1090-24	Do
52.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1092-25	Do
53.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1093-26	Do
54.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1094-27	Do
55.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1095-28	Do
56.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1097-29	Do
57.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1098-20	Do
58.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1099-32	Do
59.	Do	Do	Do	Date 1081-13.	Do
60.	Do	Do	Do	Date 30-1098	Akola Dist.
61.	Do	Do	Do	Date 45-1113	Chanda Dist.

(VI) Coins received as present from the Rajkot State.

- 62-70 Silver Nine coins of Kshatrapa ?
71. Do one coin (to be deciphered)
72. Do one coin (to be deciphered)
73. Do Victoria Medal of 1889 A. D. Victorie D: G: Britt: Reg: F:D: Bust of Victoria with a crown on head. A Rider on horse with a weapon in right hand.
74. Do Six Pence of 1899 of Queen Victoria. Dei. Gra. Britt Regina. Fid. Def. Ind. Imp.
75. Copper. 1856. Napoleon III Empereur. Empire Francais. DIX. Centimes. With a bird in circle and bust facing left bareheaded with beard.
76. Do One Penny of 1891 with a bust of Queen facing left. Victoria D. G. Britt: Reg: F. D.

Curator's Report.

Tour and Research.

Lakhtar and Than:—In March 1938 I visited Lakhtar and Thangadh. Lakhtar is a station on the Wadhwan-Viramgam branch of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. and is situated about thirteen miles north-east of Wadhwan. A Jhala Rajput named Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad founded the house of Lakhtar in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Lakhtar is still sometimes called Ranchhodpuri; for, the image of Ranchhodji was brought originally from Dungarpur by Abherajji's son Vajerajji and is still worshipped by the House in the Darbargadh.

In Lakhtar I visited the following historical places:—

Raju Pir, Solthambhi (a mandapa with sixteen pillars) with about 80 memorial stones (Palias) bearing inscriptions of the seventeenth century; the two Snake temples (Naga-pasha type) outside the western gate of the town; the seven-storeyed old step-well in the Darbargadh; and the old *Dodar* or *Babri* temple at the village of Talvani about a mile away from Lakhtar. This is a unique temple in Western India in as much as only heads of Buddha type are worshipped in the temple. After recovery of their children from attacks of smallpox, measles etc. people visit this temple to pay their respects and fulfil their vows.

Thangadh, the revenue sub-division of the Lakhtar State, is seventeen miles east of Wankaner and is a station on the Rajkot-Wadhwan line of the Morvi Railway. '*Sthana*'—a place of remote antiquity—is surrounded by a fort probably built by the Parmars during the thirteenth century. The country round about Than is still called '*Deva Panchala*,' famous for its traditions, shrines and residence of holy sages of the past. It may be that the city of '*Theophila*' mentioned by Ptolemy is the present site of Than.

This part of the province was formerly ruled by the Babrias who were ousted by the Parmars, who were expelled by the Kathis, who, in their turn, were dispersed by Shujat Khan, Subedar of Gujarat in about 1690 A. D. and were succeeded by the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad—the old capital of modern Dhrangadhra.

There I visited the following places of archaeological and historical interest:—the *Pritama* and *Kamala* tanks; *Anasuya's* temple; the *Sati* step-well; the caves of *Hingalaj* & *Bhida Bhanjan*; the *Papnasanu* (sin-expelling) *Kunda*; the famous shrines, such as those of Shiva-*'Trinetreshwara'* (the three-eyed god) now called *'Tametar'*, and those of the Snake-brethren *Vasuki* & *Banduk*, vulgarly known as *'Vasangi'* & *'Bandia Beli'* respectively. Snake-worship, which is still prevalent in this part of the province, strengthens the belief that the Nagas seem to have been an aboriginal race in Surashtra and they used to worship the cobra. A detailed description of some of the places mentioned above is given in a chapter of the *Skanda Purana*, popularly known as "*Than Puran*," or "*Tarneter Mahatmya*."

The ancient and celebrated temple of the Sun with its old images and beautiful sculptures is situated on the central fortress called *Kandoigadh*. The original structure of the temple has almost disappeared on account of many repairs & rebuildings during different periods. Just opposite to *Kandola* is another hill with ruins of a fort now called *'Songadh'*, so named after *Valoji's* daughter *Sonbai* who was a priestess in the Sun temple. The *Kathis* are still worshippers of the Sun and much useful information about its worship can be obtained from them. Another large suburb of *Than* was known as *Mandva* close to the remains of *Mandavgadh* in the *Mandav* hills.

Near the railway station are seen seven small *Chhatris* (structural shrines) in line on a long raised platform with a number of memorial stones. Palis of the seventeenth century.

Four miles south from *Than* are the ruins of an old dam where stands a small & deserted but pretty shrine of *Muni Bawa* of the *Samvat* year 1557 or 1501 A. D. Possibly the temple seems to belong to earlier period-dating from the tenth or eleventh century.

Navanagar.—On 21st April 1938 I proceeded to *Jamnagar* to see the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and observed the various collections of exhibits in agricultural, horticultural, educational and industrial sections. The Cattle show was well organised. some of the interesting specimens deserving special mention were those of distilled honey, condensed milk, distemper colours & oil paints, articles made of mother-of-pearls and other local products of the Tin, Soap and Cement Factories.

Also I visited the *Pratap Vilas Palace* and saw the collections of Indian & Foreign paintings and photographs, gold & silver ware etc. I returned to *Rajkot* the same evening.

Allahabad. I left Rajkot for Allahabad via Delhi on 2-10-38 to take part as a delegate of the Museum in the Second Indian History Congress held from 6th to 10th October 1938 under the presidentship of Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, late Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History of the Calcutta University and inaugurated by the late H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. The object of this representative association of the students of history is to unite the scattered forces working in different parts of the country and to afford facilities for historical research.

The work of the Congress was divided into the following sections:- Ancient Indian History; Early Medieval History; Mughal Period; Maratha History; History of the Sikhs & the Punjab; Modern Indian History; and Archaeology & Numismatics.

On the 6th October I joined the party for excursion to *Kausambi*-a place of remote antiquity & the capital of the old *Vatsa* Kingdom. *Kausambi* is nearly forty miles from Allahabad above the river Jumna. At present this pre-Buddhistic place presents a mass of ruins with high mounds and a monolithic pillar containing some old inscriptions in a mutilated form-probably of the fourth or fifth century A. D.

In the neighbourhood of Allahabad Singraur, Jhansi or *Pratisthanpuri*, *Paposa* or *Prabhash*, Lacchagir or *Lakshagriha*, Kara or *Karkota* Nagar, Garhwa (Fort) or *Bhattagram*, Bhita or *Sahajati*, Deoria and Arail or *Alarkapuri* are other important places of antiquarian interest.

On October 7th I attended the meeting of the U. P. Historical Society. On 8th & 9th October I attended evening public lectures by well-known scholars and also social functions arranged by the Working Committee of the Congress.

There I saw the Exhibition of Arts & Antiquities held on 8-10-38 at Bund Road near the University Senate Hall. It was divided into six sections:- viz. Sculptures & terra cottas-especially from *Kausambi*; Epigraphy including estampages, firmans, copperplates, inscriptions etc.; Paintings-old & modern; Tibetan banners, Manuscripts & Calligraphy; Numismatics; and Old Records including historical documents from the archives of the Punjab Government, the Government of India, several Indian States & from private collections.

Prayag, 845 miles from Bombay, is best known as a Place of great Hindu pilgrimage, deriving its religious sanctity from the confluence of the

sacred rivers, the Ganges & the Jumna. The *Magh & Kumbh* melas are held here—the former during January & February and the latter takes place every twelfth year when millions of pilgrims from all parts of India assemble for bathing & performing religious rites. This congregation is claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world.

The principal places of interest visited by me were the following:—the Fort with its *Patalpuri* temple; the University; the Municipal Museum; and the Khushru Bagh, containing the mausoleums of Khushru son of Jehangir and his mother Sahiba Begum. The old Fort, standing at the point of the confluence, was built by Akbar in 1583 A. D. at a cost of about six crores of rupees and there is a stone pillar 35 feet long which was erected by King Asoka in 242 B. C.

The Municipal Museum, opened in 1931, houses collections comprising pathological models in wax, textiles, pottery & clay models, glassware, Indian arms, metal work, pictures & specimens of calligraphy, coins, ancient sculptures & inscriptions, ivory figures, Indian Musical instruments, mounted mammals and terra cottas from the ancient site of *Kansambi*.

Also there are small collections in the Economics & Zoology Departments of the University of Allahabad.

I then availed myself of visiting the historical places of Benares, Sarnath, Buddha Gaya and Hardwar.

Benares—I left Allahabad for Benares and reached there on 11-10-1938. *Kashi Pur*¹, 931 miles from Bombay and the religious Metropolis of the Hindus, is the oldest city in India and one of the most ancient cities of the World. Mainly the city consists of winding labyrinths & narrow alleys lined by shops, many-storied buildings and innumerable shrines. A unique & excellent riverine panorama of one of the most picturesque cities in the East can be obtained from a boat floating down the river-front. The most noticeable feature is the diversity in the architectural design of the different buildings.

The chief places of interest visited by me were:—the eighteenth century golden temple of *Vishwanath-Varanasi's* titular deity—with its beauty & symmetry of design; Bharat Kala Bhavan administered by the Nagari Precharini Sabha and housing collections of archaeological relics & Indian Paintings of the Mughal & Kangra Schools; Jai Singh's Observatory; the seventeenth century Aurangzeb's Mosque with its twin minarets 142 feet high; the monkey temple; the temple of *Annapurna* (Goddess of Plenty); the *Dashashwamedh Ghat*; *Manikantka Ghat*; *Bharat Mata Mandir*; and the Hindu University built in the Hindu style of architecture at a cost of over a crore of rupees.

The city, full of all the pageantry of human life, is noted for its brass-work, woodcarving, silks and gold & silver embroideries.

Sarnath (Benares) On 12-10-38 I visited Sarnath. Benares and its environments, however, possess a double claim to sanctity; for, it was at Sarnath or *Isipatana*, known as the " Deer Park " and about six miles due north of the city, that the Great Teacher preached his first sermon and converted his first five disciples and to nearly one-fifth of the human race. It is interesting to view the Buddhist ruins-stupas, shrines, monasteries etc. excavated especially within the last thirty years. *Chaukhandi Stupa* mentioned by Hieun Tsiang (who visited Sarnath between 629 & 645 A. D.), the *Dhamekh Stupa* built possibly in the second or third century. B. C. and the Archaeological Museum, built on the lines of the usual type of ancient Buddhist monastery and in keeping with the associations of the place-are worth seeing.

The museum treasures comprise pottery, terracottas, seals, inscribed slabs, architectural pieces, images of Buddha in beautifully designed bas-reliefs depicting scenes from his career, and unique specimens of stone sculpture including the handsome capital of the Asoka Pillar inscribed with the well-known Edict of Asoka (275-332 B. C.) and probably the finest example of plastic art ever found in India.

A modern place of interest which I saw at Sarnath is the magnificent structure called *Mulagandha Kuti Vihara* on the walls of which Mr. Kosetu Nosu, one of Japan's foremost painters has depicted scenes from the life of Lord Buddha.

Then I left Benares for Gaya and reached there on 13-10-1938.

Gaya 1057 miles from Bombay, is a place of great veneration to Hindus & Buddhists alike. Among its sacred shrines, the Great temple, *Ramsila*, *Pretsila*, *Brahmayoni* and *Vishnupad*-built over the imprint of God Vishnu's foot are famous. The most important fair held annually at Gaya is the *Pitripaksha Mela* which is specially connected with funeral ceremonies for the souls of the departed.

On 14-10-38 I visited BUDDHA GAYA, the cradle of Buddhism and which is seven miles from Gaya railway station. This sacred site is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" & the "Enlightenment" of Buddha. The ancient & original temple, 160 feet in height, was rebuilt in the sixth century by a Brahmin and again in 1305-09 A. D. by Buddhists from Burma. It was subsequently restored in 1884 A. D. by the Government of India.

To the north of the temple is the venerated 'Tree of Wisdom' or Bo Tree the site of the Enlightenment and nearby is 'Buddha's Promenade' where he realized the bliss of *Nirvana*. Around the temple are seen many stupas with beautiful carvings-especially the sculptured railing of stone believed to be one of the earliest specimens of the art in India.

On 15-10-38 I left Gaya for Hardwar via Moghalsarai, Cawnpore, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Gajroula & Lhaksar.

Hardwar 1010 miles from Bombay and venerated by the Hindus as well as Buddhists is situated at the place where the Ganges springs from the heart of the ancient Siwalik range on its long journey through the fertile plain of Hindustan.

The charm of this place lies in its antiquity. The present name 'Hardwar' (Shiva's gate) or 'Haridwar' (Vishnu's gate) is of comparatively modern origin. Its earliest name seems to have been Mayura or Mayapur which is confirmed by Hiuen Tsang who visited the city in the seventh century referring to it as '*Mo.yo-ho*.' Contemporary writers refer to the city as '*Gangadwara*' and it was only in time of Akbar that the present name appeared.

The following interesting places were visited by me:-*Sarvanath; Chandī Devi temple, the Maya Devi temple, built in the tenth or eleventh century A. D.; Ganga Dwara temple, Hari-Ki-Pari ghat; Brahma Kunla; Bhimgoda and Kankhal,*

Hardwar is chiefly visited by pilgrims for the purpose of bathing and for the ceremonies connected with departed parents & relatives. Every twelfth year the great Kumbh Mela and every sixth year the 'Adh-Kumbh Mela' are held in this Holy City of the East. There are more than forty Dharmasalas, rest houses & Musafirhanas at Hardwar catering for all classes of Indian visitors.

On 18-10-39 I returned from Hardwar to Rajkot via Delhi.

Dhrol. On 8-2-39 I left Rajkot for Dhrol by bus via Dhokalia; Sarapdad, Chandragadh and Pad-dhari. Dhrol is situated about thirtytwo miles northwest of Rajkot to which it is connected with a made road. Out of seventyone villages of the State only twenty-eight are Khalsa while the remaining are Bhayati.

The founder of the State was a Jadeja Rajput named Hardholji, brother of Shri Raval Jam the founder of the Nawanagar State. He conquered Dhrol from Dhamal Chavda in the Sixteenth century. The forts & palaces at Dhrol & at Sarapdad are built by Thakore Saheb Shri Jayasinhji II. The present ruler is twenty-second in line of descent from the founder of the State.

On 9-2-39 I visited the historical site of the well-known battlefield of *Bhuchar Mori* which is about two miles to the northwest of the town. In 1591 A. D. a fierce battle was fought here between Khan Azam Mirza Aziz the Sultan of Gujrat on one hand and Jam Sataji, Loma Khuman, Muzfar and Daulatkhani Ghorji on the other. There I saw the old temples of God Shiva & Shri Rama containing beautiful pieces of sculpture and memorial stones of eighteen different types; eight tombs of Mughal type and the Durgah of *Jesal Pir* with its three *Kundas*. I then proceeded to the villages of Manekpur, & Hadatoda and then to the old *Piyava-Stepwell* originally built and still maintained by the Gaikwar of Baroda. After making a survey of the surrounding area as far as the Aji river near Latipur, I returned to Dhrol via the old temple of *Brahmanath* containing old images, an inscription on stone and about twenty 'palias' including even those of *Sarawat & Nandvana Brahmins*.

On 10-2-39 I left Dhrol for Rajkot via Sarapdad, which is the chief town of a 'Mahal' or a revenue sub-division of the Dhrol State. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Dondi river. It is fourteen miles west-north-west of Rajkot, about twenty miles south-east of Dhrol and six miles south of Pad-dhari. The town is surrounded by a fort. Jam Shri Jasaji seized this town, but was forced to restore it to Dhrol by the treaty of 1812 A. D. It is famous for the manufacture of country padlocks. I saw there some private collections of coins, memorial stones, the site known as *Astar* and the group of old temples of *Prakateshwara* on the riverside.

Vala. On 14-2-1939 I left Rajkot for Vala, situated on the Ghelo river, twelve miles north-east Dhola Junction of the Bhavnagar State railway and about twenty miles north-west of Bhavnagar.

The present town is the site of the ancient kingdom of Valabhipur which was founded by Bhattaraka, the Gupta General in Surashtra who overthrew Parnadatta, the Imperial Victroy at Girinagar (Junagadh). Besides being a capital & port, Valabhi was as famous a centre of Buddhistic learning & scholarship as Nalanda. Hiuen Tsang tells us that its circumference was six miles and its population was wealthy and numerous. Inscriptional & historical evidence proves that even in 760 A. D. the Valabhi kingdom extended to Junagadh in the west, Godhra in the east and Vadnagar in the north. As the Valabhi rulers were catholic in their charity, all principal religious sects flourished in the capital.

The prosperity of Valabhi lasted for nearly three centuries. There are several traditions regarding the causes of its destruction. But they seem to be of little historical value. Merutunga's version confirmed by Alberuni, however,

about a dissatisfied merchant-prince of Valabhi financing a naval invasion by Muhammadans from Sindh, appears to embody a historical fact. The period of the fall of Valabhi may be assigned to about 780 A. D.

On the departure of the invaders, a portion of the ruling tribe seems to have returned from exile and reconquered a part of their ancient kingdom. Visoji, a brother of Akherajji of Bhavnagar and belonging to the Gohel branch of Rajputs is the founder of the Vala house.

Numerous antiquities including small images, beads, terra cotta seals, coins, copper plates etc. found from various excavated sites and exhibited in a show-case in the Library were examined by me. Also I saw a recently discovered *lingam* of Shiva of polished granite with greenish colour and a number of yellowish-red bricks (size 18"x12") dug out of old foundations of buildings. The peculiar jungle of 'pilu' trees occupies most of the site of what was once a very large city.

Vala stands on a slight plateau about twenty feet or so above the plain which stretches away to the creek of Bhavnagar about four miles off. By studying the physical features of the surrounding area I am convinced that the creek which once united Valabhi to the sea has been choked up with silt and the Gulf of Cambay is diminishing—thus forming extensive & evidently sea-deserted tracts of down now known as the country of Bhal.

On the morning of 15-2-39 I went to see the site of the *Gheladi Bandar* via Virdi-*'Viravadi'* & Anandpur where coins are often found. I returned to Vala via Chamardi, Chogath & Thapnath Chogath, about four miles south of the town of Vala derives its name from four hills called the Dungardi, Bhutio, Modalio & Khodiar with a shrine of the *Khodiar Mata*. To the east on the Thapnath hill is a temple of *Thapnath Mahadev* containing an inscription of V. S. 1852. On the neighbouring Isalva hill I discovered a full-size stone image of Buddha in sitting posture—popularly believed to be the celebrated sage Dhundhali Mal whose curse is said to have been caused the destruction of Valabhi. As large bricks such as those found at Vala are often dug up, this ancient place must have been once a part or suburb of Valabhipur.

In the afternoon I visited Loliana & Kala Talav in company of Kumar Shri Jashwantsinhji. At Loliana I discovered a stone inscription fixed on a wall to the left of the main door of the Jagnath temple. It contains five lines & V. S. 1794 as date and mentions the name of Damaji Gaikwar. To the north of the village is an old place of *Majansha Pir* where I could discover two stones with inscriptions in Persian. There is also an old minaret

built of granite & sandstone with a height of about 65 feet. The original structure was 188 feet high. It has five storeys and a circular stair-case with a hundred steps. It seems to have been built in the sixteenth century by some Muhammadan conquerors. There I picked up some specimens of iron ore & lime stone.

From Loliana I went to Kala Talav via Dudhadhar. On entering the gate of the village, I noticed an inscription on stone fixed to the wall of a shop. It contained eighteen lines regarding grant of land etc. for the use of cows. The date could not be read; but the inscription seems to belong to the sixteenth century and mentions the name of Badshah Muhammad.

On the morning of 16-2-39 I visited the following local places of historical & archaeological importance in company of Yuvaraj Saheb Shri Gambhirsinhji & K. S. Jashwantsinhji:-

1. the temple of *Siddheshwara* with three 'lingams' of extraordinary size & a 'Nandi' measuring 8'x4'x4'. Nearly 120 memorial stones-'palias' have been collected & preserved in the form of a compound wall.

2. the temple of *Buddheshwara* with its old & enormous 'lingam' and excellent specimens of modern sculptural art by the Sompuras representing the Salat school.

3. the site excavated six years ago by Rev. H. Heras of the St. Xavier's College Bombay. I collected from the spot a few pieces of shell bangles, agate beads etc. At a little distance from the place I saw a large square stone with eight small peculiar holes lying in a field-possibly used as a pedestal with a canopy.

4. A trench to the north of the town from which old bricks measuring 15"x8"x3" were being dug out. For a number of years, people have been collecting & selling the old big bricks for buildings not only in Vala proper, but also in the neighbouring places including Bhavnagar, Cambay & even Broach.

5. The Ghoda-daman Talav with remains of stone steps on all sides. In ancient times this was possibly a *Kunda* belonging to a well-known temple.

6. The palace with its paintings of the Salat school & the small aquarium.

7. The State Treasury where I examined the collection of coins & copperplates.

8. The collection of big boulders-semicircular or oblong in shape-discovered from the excavated ruins of Valabhipur. They appear to have been brought from the neighbouring hills of Chamardi.

In the afternoon I visited the village of Moti Dharai where I saw the old Shiva temple, the step-wall, several memorial stones & a big jar of the Mohenjo Daro type found from an excavated mound. I then returned to Vala via Mul Dharai & Ratanpur. Thus the total area surveyed in the Vala State covered a distance of nearly seventy miles.

Lathi. On 17-2-1919 I left Vala for Lathi via Dhola & Dhasa. Lathi is a station on the Gondal State railway about a mile south of the town. It is situated fifty-five miles west of Bhavnagar and thirteen miles north-east of Amreli. The Gagadia, a tributary of the river Shetrunji, flows by the town.

The founder of the Lathi house was Sarangi one of the sons of Gohel Shri Sejakji, the common ancestor of the Lathi, Palitana & Bhavnagar houses.

The following local places of interest were visited by me in company of Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji a keen Artist and Mr. N. O. Upadhyaya alias 'Buddhapriya':-the three-storeyed old *Shagora* step-wall with beautiful carvings; the old palace with its modern paintings & roof of glass with enamelled designs in gold & other colours, a handsome image of Vishnu in black marble nearly 2½ feet in height and the furnished chamber of Kalapi-the great Prince-Poet of Gujrat & grandfather of the present ruler; and the recently excavated sites of the *Vadi* of Maya Sanga & the mound near the village of Toda where a few coins, beads & bricks of Valabhi type are said to have been discovered.

In the evening I visited the old temple of *Bhida Bhanjan* having a stone inscription of V. S. 1809 on its entrance and the large *lingam* of Valabhi type. There are about twenty-three memorial stones with inscriptions in & around the compound of the temple. In the other temple dedicated to Ramnath, I saw an old stepwell & a few pieces of sculpture lying under a tree at the mercy of weather. A stone inscription dated V. S. 1599 was discovered by me lying at the entrance of a temple now turned into an Industrial School. I then saw the Pratap Vilas palace constructed on modern style. In the garden there is a pavilion with old pillars of carved wood and also an aesthetically arranged '*Mandapa*' of old wood carvings brought from Ghogha. The internal decorations of the new palace comprise Mughal & Rajput paintings, Mural & Classical wall-paintings, Buddha-Sanchi type furniture and other articles of local workmanship.

On 18-2-39 I left Lathi for Rajpipla in company of K. S. Gambhirsinhji via Chivand, Limbda, Jalie & Prehaladgad. I saw there the old sites of the "Seven Sisters" & the 'timba' (mound) of the deserted village of Rahlavadar.

On 19-2-39 I left Lathi for Rajkot via Babra, Atkot & Sardhar. At the old town of Babra I saw some ancient sites including the *Panch Kundas* traditionally associated with the Pandavas.

Vankaner. On 11-3-39 I left Rajkot for Vankaner, situated on the junction of the river Machhu & the Potalia stream. It is sixteen miles south-east of Morvi and about twentyfour miles north-east of Rajkot.

Raj Shri Sartanji, the son of Raj Shri Prithviraji the eldest son of Raj Shri Chandrasinhji of Halvad founded the Vankaner house and first established himself on the neighbouring Gadhia hill. The present town was founded in 1605 A. D. and is situated amongst very picturesque surroundings.

The following interesting places were visited by me in the afternoon:—

- (a) The tomb of Shah Bava Pir with two minarets of the seventeenth century built of red & white sandstone. Each of them has six storeys and their height is about 75 feet. The beautiful decorations on stone & wood are like those found in Hindu temples. A few pieces of sculpture are lying in the compound.
- (b) In the Narsingji temple situated in Rama Chawk, there is an artistically designed balcony of red sandstone possibly brought from Ranakpur. It seems to be nearly two hundred years old. Two similar balconies have been removed to the palace at Dholeswar. Also I saw images of black marble & a few sculptures in the neighbouring old temples of Ramachandra & of Nakalanji.
- (c) The old *Deri* of Sujbai—the maidservant of the wife of Sartanji situated in the interior of the old palace, and the one with a *Sati Palia* of Sartanji's wife of the Rathod family near Tarak Bari in the Hanuman Gali.
- (d) The temple of Raghunathji then under reconstruction containing several carvings on wood & on stone.
- (e) A collection of nearly twentyfive memorial stones of peculiar type on the bank of the Machhu in Ginpara. Of them fifteen are *Sati* stones bearing V. S. 1736, 1743, 1797, 1798 & other dates in texts of their inscriptions.
- (f) An old *Chhatra* containing eight *palias* with V. S. 1714 & 1715 as dates inscribed on two of them situated in the compound of the local High School.

- (g) The Colour Factory from which I procured a few specimens of colours manufactured from local raw materials.

On the morning of 12-3-39 I visited the following places:—

Amarsar: Panch Dwarka; Tithva with its old Darbargadh, a step-well & two *Chhatris* containing broken *paljas*; Arni Timba with an inscription in the old temple of Jagnath & a snake-temple known as 'Charmalia'; Kotharia with its big bastion; the celebrated hill temple of Jadeshwara containing an inscription in Sanskrit mentioning the name of Gaikwar's Dewan Vithoba. Its date is Shaka 1739-V. S. 1869, and Rati Devli containing rich deposits of red & white clay.

In the afternoon I visited the ancient site of Hol Mata at the suggestion of Yuvaraj Saheb Shri Pratapsinhji who is keenly interested in history & archaeology. The temple is dedicated to the 'Sati Hol Mata' belonging to a Charan family and the priestess is a woman of the shepherd class. There the '*lingams*' of Jaganath & Bhida Bhanjan are of Valabhi type.

Morvi. I left Vankaner for Morvi on 13-3-39. It is situated on the west bank of the river Machhu. It is about thirtyfive miles north of Rajkot. The old site of Morvi called Bhimor or Mordhvajpuri founded by Mor Jethva is situated on the eastern bank of the river about a mile from the present city. Mordhvajpuri was possibly destroyed in the sixteenth century.

Morvi is said to have derived its name from the Morbo hillock where a Vaghela Rana was defeated by Sanghji Jethva who, in commemoration of his conquest, founded the present town on the opposite bank of the river to Bhimor.

On 14-3-39 the following local places were visited by me:—Parshuram Pottery Works Ltd.; Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works; the Vagh Mandir with architectural design of Mughal type, containing beautiful sculptures of the modern school and built of black & red sandstone at a cost of thirty lacs of rupees; the ancient mounds of Morbo & Mayurdhvajpuri; the old palace containing the tomb of Ghorī General; the temples of Hatakeswar & Shitala Mata containing old images; and the burning 'ghat' with several inscribed memorial stones & *Chhatris* of the members of the ruling family—the earliest being that of Prince Aliaji son of Kayaji.

On 15-3-39 I visited the old village of Ghantila situated at a distance of thirtyone miles on its northeastern boundary. There I examined the excavated site & surroundings of the temple of Ghanteshwar which is at a much lower level than the average level of the village itself. The few structural remains show that the temple must have been constructed at least five hundred years

ago. On the southeast of the village I saw the temple of Jyeshwar containing the images of Kuber, Dharma & Varuna in the outer niches and an inscription dated V. S. 1878-mentioning the names of Thakore Jioji & the minister Kanji. On the south of the village I observed about seventyfive memorial stones (mostly horseman type) in the courtyard of an old temple of Khandia Hanuman.

On 16-3-39 after examining the copperplate published in Ind. Ant. Vol. II p. 127 lying in the Dewan Office, I visited Khijadia & Tankara. At Khijadia I observed a very beautiful image of Vishnu made of black marble and about four feet high. Recently it has been discovered while digging in a cattle-shed belonging to a farmer.

Tankara, situated on the western bank of the Demai river, is a 'Mahal' of the Morvi State. This old town is about fourteen miles from Morvi and has a fort. There I visited the old temple of Lakshminarayan with its unique image of black marble containing ten incarnations of Vishnu & artistic silverware; the house in which Swami Dayanand Saraswati the founder of the Arya Samaj was born the temples of Kubernath, Sukhnath & the rare image of *Panch-mukha* Hanuman. Also I observed the collection of memorial stones outside the gate of the town. I collected a few specimens of agate, carnelian, bloodstone & other varieties of pebbles that are found in large quantities near Tankara.

On 17-3-39 I returned to Rajkot after travelling about 220 miles in the States of Vankaner & Morvi. Thus I was out on tour for 36 days and travelled nearly 3800 miles in all.

Reorganising the Museum. In order to increase the attractiveness of the exhibits, attention has been paid to the rearrangement of general collections which affords a constant change to the eye of the visitors. Especially the specimens in the Geological Section have been classified, rearranged and new labels have been prepared for them.

The work of preparing new catalogues of the articles of Deadstock and of the Museum Library has been nearly completed. Also the work of restoration & preservation of exhibits was attended to as usual.

As regards educational activities, school & college classes that visited the Museum from time to time, were taken round by the undersigned.

My grateful thanks are due to the Honorary Secretary for supporting me fully in all my efforts towards reorganisation. Mr. Chhotalal K. Thakar my experienced Assistant, has always proved very useful to me in all my work.

Sd/-A. L. SWADIA.

Curator.

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

D/ 10th May 1939.

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Main Sections.

1. *Agriculture & Forestry.*
2. *Anatomy & Physiology.*
3. *Archaeology.*
4. *Arts & Industries.*
5. *Botany.*
6. *Ethnology.*
7. *Foreign Curiosities.*
8. *Geography.*
9. *Geology.*
10. *Library & Reading Room.*

Scope & Collections.

The main collections are Arts, Archaeological, Geological, Botanical and Zoological and comprise stone images, copper-plates, stone inscriptions, rubbings of inscriptions, coins-particularly of the Gupta & Kshatrapa Kings, early and later Muhammadan rulers of Gujarat and of Native States, antiquities from Vala (Vallabhipur), ancient manuscripts, specimens of rocks, minerals and fossils, timbers, herbarium and other botanical specimens, cases of insects, birds' skins, birds' eggs, shells, reptiles in spirits, and skins of various mammals.

There are also exhibits of Indian arts and crafts in the way of textiles, wood carvings, inlaid wood & stone, ivory work, leather work, articles of cane, metal-ware, models of Indian fruits, musical instruments, models of water raising and other mechanical devices, plaster anatomical models, models of country craft and carts, etc. and a collection of African curiosities.

Several plaster casts of famous classical statues (Venus, Gladiator etc.) are exhibited in the main hall, and images and sculptures mounted on stands are arranged in a specially constructed gallery.

The artistic and attractive collection of the Coats-of-Arms of all the member States of Kathiawar-from Junagadh to Khirasra is quite unique and worth seeing. Each blazon bears its name-plate of brass with letters embossed in gold. Their origin & historical significance are known by reading the side-boards.

There is also a Library & Reading Room having books on Architecture, Epigraphy & Sculpture, History & Archaeology, Numismatics, Paleography, Iconography etc.

Interesting Exhibits.

Archaeological Section:—Manuscript written on camel skin.

- Art
- „ (1)—Collection of Coats-of-Arms.
 - „ (2)—Italian View carved out of a single stone.
 - „ (3)—Six silver miniatures in glass show-cases.
 - „ (4)—A postcard containing 21005 letters.

- Geological
- „ (1)—An ever-thirsty stone. (2) A ringing stone.
 - „ (3)—A soft stone like rubber.

- Natural History
- „ (1)—Fight between a cobra & a mongoose.
 - „ (2)—A fish swallowing a water-snake. (3). A chameleon killing a serpent by tearing open the latter's stomach.

Finance.

By proceeds of the fund raised in memory of Colonel J. W. Watson by the States of Kathiawar. Annual expenditure about Rs. 2,500.

Publications on Sale at the Watson Museum.

1. Catalogue in Gujrati, 1910.	Rs. 0-8-0. Each
2. Annual Reports.	" 0-4-0. "
3. Prachin Lipipatrak (English)	" 0-4-0. "
4. " " (Gujrati)	" 0-4-0. "
5. Emperor Asoka "	" 0-4-0. "
6. Pali Script & Language and Asoka's Inscription at Junagadh. (Gujrati)	" 0-4-0. "
7. History & Science of Research (Gujrati)	" 0-4-0. "
8. Buddha & Buddhism "	" 0-2-0. "
9. Buddhist Caves in the Sana Hills in the Gir Jungle in Sorath (English)	" 0-1-0. "
10. Gaha Inscription by Siddharaja Jayasinha	" 0-1-0. "
The whole set from nos. 3 to 10 can be had for Rs. 1-4-0	

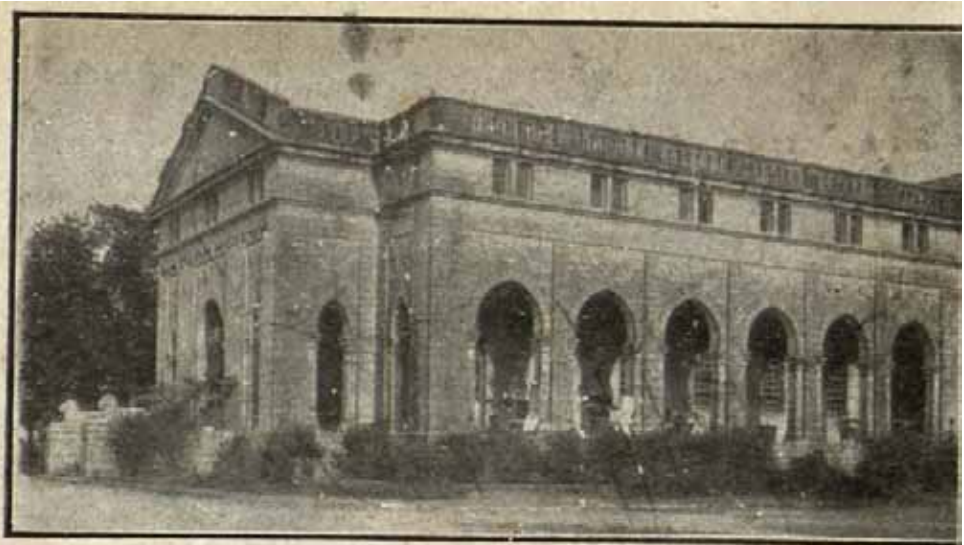
For further particulars please communicate with

WATSON MUSEUM

Rajkot, C. S.

A. L. Swadia.

CURATOR.



1939-40
THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.



WATSON MUSEUM-RAJKOT.

Managing Committee.

(1939-40).

President.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

Members.

1. The Head Master, Kathiawar Public School, Rajkot.
2. The State Vakil, Junagadh.
3. " " " Nawanager.
4. " " " Bhavnagar.
5. " " " Porbandar.
6. " " " Dhrangadhra.
7. " " " Morvi.
8. " " " Gondal.
9. " " " Jafrahad.
10. " " " Vankaner.
11. " " " Palitana.
12. " " " Dhrol.
13. " " " Limbdi.
14. " " " Rajkot.
15. " " " Wadhwan.
16. " " " Sayle.
17. " " " Chuda.
18. " " " Vala.
19. " " " Muli.
20. " " " Bajana.
21. The Curator, Ex. Officio.

Trustees.

1. The State Vakil, Junagadh
2. The State Vakil, Dhrangadhra,

Honorary Secretary.

The State Vakil, Navanager.

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Auditors.

1. The State Vakil, Jafrahad.
2. The State Vakil, Palitana.

Staff.

Curator: A. L. Swadia, B. A.

Clerk :- C. K. Thak-r.

Menials: 3 Peons.

1 Watchman.

Report for the year
1939-40

- Published by -
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE



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WATSON MUSEUM
- RAJKOT. -

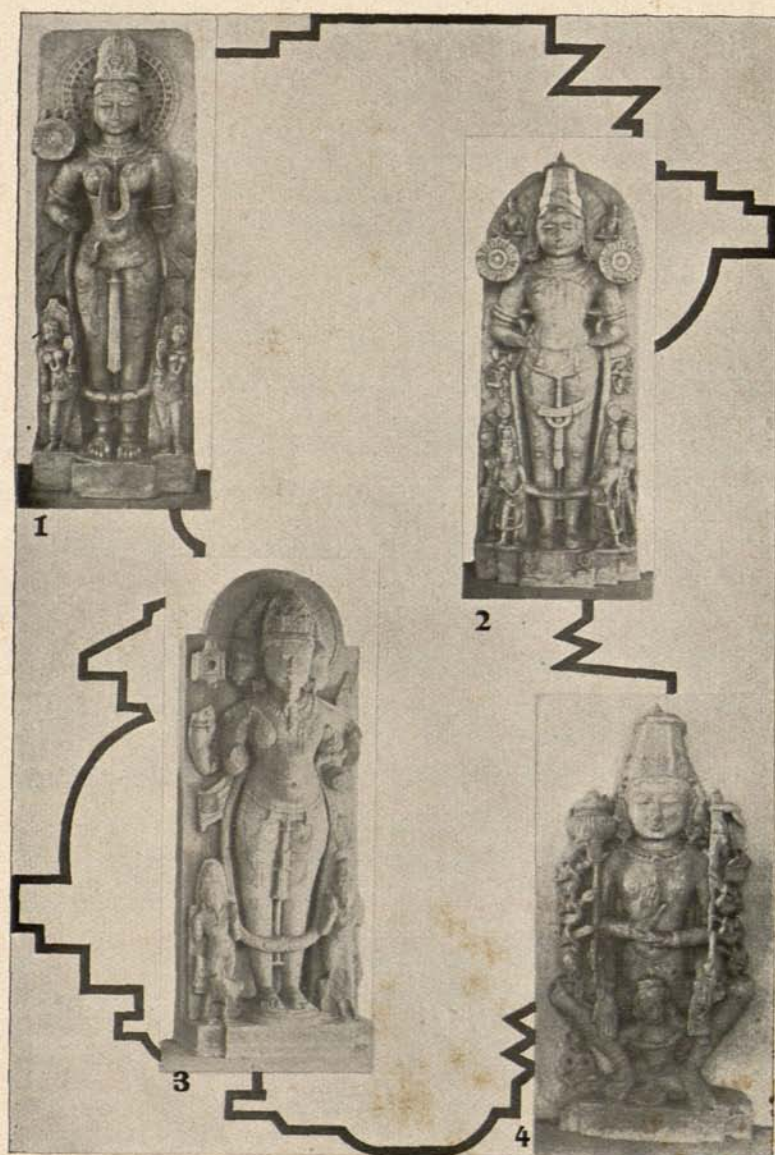
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WATSON MUSEUM
 RAJKOT.

Plate I.



- 1 "Chhaya Devi" from Siddhapur, Gujarat.
- 2 "Surya" from Siddhapur, Gujarat.
- 3 "Brahma" from Chandranagari, Palanpur.
4. "Vishnu" from Siddhapur, Gujarat.



From

J. M. Baxi Esquire,
Honorary Secretary,
Watson Museum, Rajkot.

To

The Hon'ble the President and Members of the
Managing Committee of the Watson Museum, Rajkot.

WATSON MUSEUM, RAJKOT.

2nd April 1940.

Subject:-Annual Report.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, for the year 1939-40.

Personnel.

2. There was no change in the personnel of the Museum during the year under report. I was re-elected Honorary Secretary at a meeting held on the 15th April, 1939.

Messrs Z. H. S. Bukhari M. A; and S. B. Parekh, State Vakils of Junagadh and Dhrangadhra respectively continued to be the Honorary Trustees. Thanks of the Committee are due to them for their work of collection of interest on Securities from time to time during the year.

Mr. A. L. Swadia, B.A., continued to be the Curator and Mr. C. K. Thaker his assistant.

Meetings.

3. The Annual General Meeting of the Committee was held on the 15th April, 1939 and on another occasion business was transacted by a circular dated the 24th June, 1939.

Funds.

4. The Funds of the Museum at the close of the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 72,194-4-6 of which Rs. 71,600/- are invested in G. P. Notes kept in the safe custody of the Western India States Agency Treasury. The remaining amounts are disbursed as under:—

Rs. 484-10-11 In the Savings Bank Account of the Imperial Bank of India,
Rajkot Branch.

Rs. 34-11-4 In the Post Office Savings Bank.

Rs. 74-14-3 Cash on hand.

Income and Expenditure.

5. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 2442-0-11.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2736-2-3.

An abstract of accounts of income and expenditure for the year appears in Appendix I.

Audit.

6. The auditing of the accounts for the year was done by Messrs M. K. Mehta and C. P. Oza, State Vakils of Jafrabad and Palitana respectively. Accounts were certified to be correct. I have to thank both of them for doing this honorary work.

Budget.

7. The Budget for the year 1940-41 shows the estimated income of Rs. 3321-0-0 and the estimated expenditure of Rs. 2764-10-0. The major source of income to the Museum is the "interest" derived from the Invested Capital. The other minor source is the "admission fees" the introduction of which can now be said to be a successful experiment.

Visitors.

8. During the year under report 76,522 persons visited the Museum which was kept open for 342 days as against 79,189 during the year 1938-39 and 88,833/- during the year 1937-38. This principal cultural institution of Kathiawar is becoming a centre of attraction and interest not only to the local public

but to pilgrims and tourists visiting and passing through Rajkot from different parts of India and abroad. The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India; The Thakore Saheb of Vala; D. S. Bhayawala of Bhayavadar; K. S. Prabalsinhji of Khirasra; D. S. Amra Vala of Barvala; Mr. J. J. Hathi, Retired Inspector of Schools, Jodhpur State; the Head Master, Kathiawar Public School; Revd. Aloysius M. Espasa, S.J; K.S. Ramchandrasinhji of Mysore; Rajkumar Shri Amra Khachar and K. S. Vira Khachar of Jasdan; K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji of Bhavnagar; Vaidya Raj Sundarlal Joshi, Principal, Ayurvedic College and President, Mahagujarat Ayurvedic Medical Society and Vidyapitha, Nadiad; Dr. T. L. Shah of Baroda; Dr. P. M. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer, Nawanagar State; Deputy Chief Accounts Officer N. W. Railway; Mr. J. W. Zodel; Mr. J. R. Zerbrt; K. S. Ramsinhji Jala, Port Commissioner, Nawanagar State; and Dr. and Ms. Poleman, Director of Indian Studies, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. U. S. A., and the Dy. Director of Agriculture Baroda State were some of the distinguished Visitors to the Museum during the year. The remarks made by them in the Visitors' Book-copies of which form Appendix II indicate the increasing popularity of this Institution of adult education. It may be noted that improvements are being made by keeping ourselves within our limited means. Also batches of boys and girls from several Educational Institutions of the town as well as the students of the Kathiawar Public School visited the Museum at different parts of the year. The Curator encourages visits of students of local schools, conducts them round and gives them instructive insight into the various Sections of the Museum.

The daily average works out at 237.8. Of the total number of visitors 46,900 were males and 29,622 females. The maximum number of visitors recorded was in the month of May 1939 while the minimum was in September 1939.

Library.

9. During the year Rs. 120-10-6 were spent on books and periodicals. Several publications including Annual Reports, Memoirs, Bulletins and Journals of various Societies and Museums in India and abroad have been received in exchange or as presents (Appendix III). We tender our cordial thanks to these institutions for kindly presenting them to this Museum. The Museum Library and Reading Room were regularly utilised by research students and States who found enough materials for their study and reference

Coin Cabinet.

10. Acquisitions. Coins purchased for and presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Museum during the year are shown in Appendix IV. Coins required for the Coin Cabinet of this Museum were also selected out of the lists of Treasure Trove Coins offered for distribution from the various Provincial Governments, States and Societies. Our warmest thanks are due to those who have kindly arranged to present to this Museum such coins as could be made available.

Sculptures' Gallery.

11. The valuable collection of old sculptures, architectural pieces and icons from different parts of Kathiawar and Gujarat is displayed on wall-benches and pedestals in the new hall with attractive frontage. For facility of visitors, descriptive and intelligent labels are being prepared both in English and Gujarati by the Curator. This extension has now become a very attractive section both by its situation and orderly arrangement in a spacious enclosure full of light and air (plates I and II).

Reorganisatoin.

12. Besides the work of reorganising and replenishing in general, the following improvements and additions have been made in the Museum during the year under report.

A Improvements.

- (a) Repairs to wooden stands in the Geological and Natual History Sections.
- (b) A new show-case of glass over a crocodile made to preserve it from the rough touch of visitors.
- (c) Stuffing of a lizard called "Indian Monitor".
- (d) An iron cabin constructed for preserving silver exhibits.
- (e) Fifty-five descriptive labels prepared on wood and galvanized sheets in the Archaeological, Natural History and Geological Sections.
- (f) Repairs to exhibits in the Agricultural section.

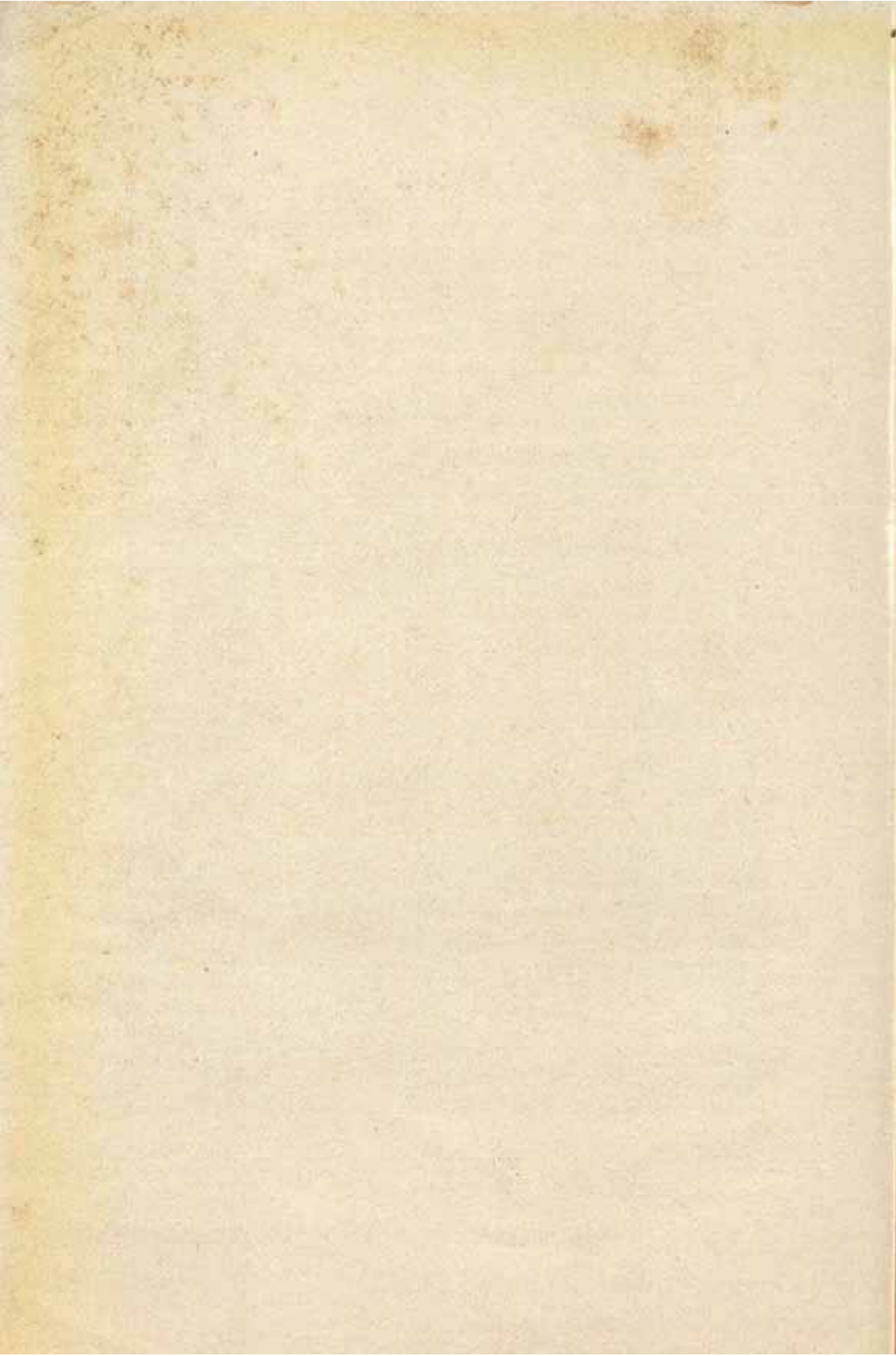
B. Acquisitions

- (1) A snake-charmer's flute.

Plate II



Fourteenth Century Sculptures from Ghumli (Nawanganagar State) the old deserted capital of the Jethvas.



- (2) An old brass figure of 'Laddu-Gopal'-crawling type-Gujrat Art-Size 4".
- (3) An old copper figure of Shiva and Parvati-South Indian Art-size 2".
- (4) A brass bowl having both sides engraved with inscriptions of the Holy Koran. Arabian Art-Circumference $11\frac{1}{2}$ " and diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- (5) An oil painting of the late Mr. J. R. Hathi of Jamnagar with frame and a brass name-plate.
- (6) The skin of an animal-class Reptilia-order Lacertilia. This scaly reptile-length $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet-is presented to the Museum by Yuvaraj Shri Prabalsinhji of Khirasra.
- (7) The staff used as weapon by the pastoral class.
- (8) Photograph of the late Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji.
- (9) War Map of the "Daily Telegraph".
- (10) A canopy ornamented with needlework.
- (11) Three specimens of artistic nail work on paper.
- (12) Ganapati-an old sculpture from Vallabhipur.
- (13) Mahisasurmardini-an artistic representation carved on a red stone from Thangadh.
- (14) Three iron implements and an old padlock of local workmanship.
- (15) One dozen wire puzzles of different types.
- (16) A chart of the deer and the stag.

Centenary celebrations.

13. With a view to acquaint the public of the pioneer work so successfully done by the most brilliant Indian Scholar in the field of historical and antiquarian research, the Centenary Celebrations of the late Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji were organised under the joint auspices of the Museum and the local Sahitya Sabha at the Connaught Hall on the 18th November 1939 under the Presidentship of Captain F. F. Pearson, Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India. The opening address was delivered by the Principal, Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot. Generous tributes to the memory of this eminent epigraphist and expert excavator were paid in their Speeches by Mr. Swadia, the curator; Prof. Thacker, Prof. Kaji and Pandit Jatashanker Shastri. The President appealed to the Princes and people of Kathiawar to assert themselves in the field of research and assured of his sympathy and co-operation

in inaugurating a Research Society for this Province. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Rao Bahadur Rana, the present Dewan of the Cutch State.

Tours.

14. Four tours were undertaken by the Curator during the year under review.

The Curator visited Junagadh on the 15th and 16th of November 1939 with a view to obtain firsthand information regarding the Pandit's life from the Secretary of the Archaeological Society and the family members of Dr. Bhagwanlal.

The next tour was directed to Anjar and Bhuj via Jamnagar, Rozi and Kandla. The chief purpose of this tour was to see the Exhibition of botanical specimens collected from Cutch and Kathiawar and try to procure a representative collection of fresh specimens of medicinal plants for the Museum herbarium.

The third tour was undertaken in December 1939 to attend the sessions of the Indian History Congress and of the Numismatic Society of India held at Calcutta where the Curator represented the Rajkot State. He took with him some rare and interesting Kshatrapa coins discovered from Gunda - a village under the Rajkot State for the purpose of exhibiting them at the Conference and inviting opinions from eminent scholars regarding their numismatic value. On his return journey, he availed himself of visiting places like Gaya, Baroda and the like. Our best thanks are due to the Rajkot Darbar for paying the expenses of the Curator's tour to Calcutta.

The last tour was undertaken in March 1940 to see the ancient monuments and study the antiquarian remains in Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan States. Our grateful thanks are due to these States for giving all facilities to the Curator during his archaeological tours. The Curator's report which will be printed and published with this report shows in detail the tours undertaken and useful information gathered therefrom. The Curator was out on tour for thirty days and travelled 5000 miles in all.

General.

15. The work of examining and arranging the old records of the Museum is proceeding steadily.

Revised and upto date lists of articles of Deadstock and of the Museum Library have been prepared and are now ready for the press.

It may be noted that the experiment of introducing a nominal Admission Fee once a week has proved successful and can safely be counted upon as a source of substantial help to the work of improvement in the Museum.

This cultural institution of Kathiawar is increasingly becoming a leading centre of interest and attraction to the public—mostly due to zeal and perseverance of Mr. Swadia the Curator and Mr. C. K. Thaker his assistant. The subordinate staff have discharged their duties conscientiously.

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to our worthy President the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India for keen personal interest he has ever been taking. I have also to thank the members of the Managing Committee for their sincere co-operation which has greatly helped me in bringing about the improved condition of this Institution.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant.
J. M. Baxi.
Honorary Secretary,
Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Appendix 1.

Statement of Income & Expenditure of Receipts.

No.	Heads.	Receipts for 1939-40.		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
A.	Opening Balance			
	G. P. Notes	70600	0	0
	Imperial Bank S. B. A/c.	*1832	6	4
	P.O.S. Bank	33	6	9
	Cash on hand	22	8	9
	Total	72488	5	10
B.	Income during the year.			
	(1) Interest	2187	7	2
	(2) Miscellaneous proceeds	4	3	6
	(3) Admission Fees	99	12	3
	(4) Discount on purchase of new security	65	10	0
	Total	2357	0	11
C.	Coats-of-arms.	85	0	0
	Total Receipts	2442	0	11
	Grand Total	74930	6	9
	*This includes balance of Rs. 32-8-6 of the Coats-of-arms.			

D/. 2nd April 1940.

the Watson Museum, Rajkot, for 1939-40.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads.	Expense for 1939-40		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	Recurring			
	(1) Establishment	1771	0	0
	(2) Provident Fund	110	11	0
	(3) Travelling	97	1	6
	(4) Printing	80	0	0
	(5) Books & Periodicals	120	10	6
	(6) Coins	14	5	0
	(7) Miscellaneous	59	1	6
	(8) Dead Stock	50	0	0
	(9) Contingent	40	0	0
	(10) Postage & Telegrams	16	0	3
	(11) Electric Energy	35	0	0
2.	Non-recurring Total	2393	13	9
	(1) Replenishing and reorganising	199	14	0
	(2) Binding of Books & Periodicals	24	14	0
		224	12	0
3.	Coats of arms	117	8	6
	Total Expenditure	2736	2	3
	<i>Closing Balane</i>	71600	0	0
	G. P. Notes	484	10	11
	Imperial Bank S. B. Account	34	11	4
	P. O. S. Bank	74	14	3
	Total	72194	4	6
	Grand Total	74930	6	9

A. L. Swadia.

Curator

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Appendix II

I Appreciative & Suggestive Remarks of Visitors

Highly pleased to see this Museum.

20-4-39

Sd/ C. R. Jadeja,
B.Sc. C.E. (U. S. A.)

... ..
... .. Let the local schools make use of the exhibits and encourage their pupils to go on excursions with the set purpose of bringing exhibits for the Museum.

The management seems to be enthused with a spirit of work and it has done its best to make the Museum popular by their polite behaviour towards the inquisitive visitors.

2nd May 1939.

Sd/ J. J. Hathi,
Retired Inspector of Schools
Government of Jodhpur (Marwar)

Very pleased to see this Museum.

24th May 1939.

Sd/ Rev. Aloysius M.
Espasa. S. J.

6th May, 39.

Sd/ C. R. Patankar,
Bangalore.

I was greatly impressed by the mineral collection. It shows what great mineral wealth Kathiawar possesses.

6-6-39.

Sd/ Ramchandrasinh,
(Bangalore)

x x I was very much interested in the Museum as a whole, especially in the mineral wealth Kathiawar produces. I thank the Curator for kindly taking me round.

1-7-39.

Sd/ Dharmakumarsinhji
of Bhavnagar.

I visited the Museum with a number of Kumars from the Rajkumar College. We have found a very educative home here. All things of the Museum are perfectly arranged and we had no difficulty at all in tracing the history of all the ancient specimens. We got a very nice treatment from the incharge of the Museum, and I would like to bring my boys again to see more of it, for the time spent in this place, is the time spent in the best way.

30-8-39.

*Sd/ A. V. Caleb,
Rajkumar College,
Rajkot.*

We were much interested in the Museum especially the Geological Section. The Natural History Section is also fairly good. The Curator showed us many exhibits. He is taking much interest in his work but I think is much handicapped due to lack of Funds.

9-11-39.

*Sd/ H. N. Bharucha,
Sd/ Nesserwanji R. Parakh.
Sd/ Jehangir N. Bharucha.*

Visited the Museum this morning. It was very interesting. The Curator and his men went round with us and explained different objects kept there. They, it seems, take great trouble in keeping the articles clean and in proper order. They require encouragement in their work. We thank Mr. Swadia for the trouble he has taken in taking us round.

20-11-39.

*Sd/ G. K. Pathak,
Dy. S. P. H. Q. Rajkot.*

I was much delighted to visit Watson Museum and especially its Archaeological Section. I was much pleased to see the arrangements and improvements in all the sections.

25-11-39.

*Sd/ N. B. Godbole,
F. C. Magy. Dhrangadhra.*

x x It is indeed very gratifying to note that I see some improvement made on the past. Many articles that were formerly exposed to the rough touch of

visitors are now well preserved in glass cases which would reflect a credit to the care both of the Secretary Mr. Jayantilal Baxi and the Curator Mr. Swadia.

7-1-40.

*Sd/ M. S. Desai,
Jt. Hon-Secretary,
Red Cross Branch, Junagadh State.*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. Poleman and I improved this afternoon by examining the collections in the Watson Museum. I was impressed by the catholicity of the collections and their exact arrangement. Mr. A. L. Swadia, the Curator, obviously has a scholar's command of the various fields represented. He should be given every encouragement and assistance in his work, since the world of scholarship will be rewarded by his efforts. The Library of Congress will be pleased to have Cordial and co-operative contact with the Watson Museum.

February 17, 1940.

*Sd/ France I. Poleman,
Director of Indian Studies,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C. (U. S. A.)*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

I paid a short visit to the Museum which was a great success owing to the kindness and help of its Curator Mr. Swadia. He showed me round and I was greatly interested in the unique collections of the Kathiawar States. It is very interesting to see such special local collections than an imitation to reproduce things from outside. The collection of the crests and mottoes of all the Kathiawar States is very interesting, instructive and original. The Curator is an intelligent and energetic official with great zeal and the Museum will, I hope, continue its progress.

26-2-40

*Sd/ A. V. Pande,
Dy. Chief Accounts Officer
N. W. Ry, Lahore.*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

With appreciation for the opportunity of viewing the specimens of Kathiawar commodities and natural history examples.

28-2-40

Sd/ J. W. Zodel.

If all centres of India would only follow the example of Rajkot and establish such cultural centres for the enlightenment of the populace. It has been a privilege to visit the Museum

28-2-40

Sd/ J. R. Zerbst.

It will require a long time to go studying through this museum which I have visited today all absorbed.

It has been so attractive that I am determined to come here with some leisure. I thank the Curator Mr. Swadia who was all cordiality in person.

17th March 1940.

Sd/ Likhite.

*Dy. Director of Agriculture
Baroda.*

II Appreciative & Suggestive Remarks in the Press Reviews.

Kathiawar Chiefs' Coats-of-Arms Gift to Museum.

An exclusive set of exhibits acquired by the Watson Museum of Antiquities at Rajkot last year was a collection of coats-of-arms of various States in Kathiawar, presented by their Ruling Chiefs as a mark of their growing interest in antiquarian research. x x x x x x

A new gallery of sculptural remains discovered in various places in Kathiawar was constructed during the year. The gallery, which owed its inception to the generosity of the Ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar was enriched by the addition of antique stone-images of Hindu deities. x x x x

The Times of India dated the 2nd May, 1939.

Kathiawar Research-Antiquarian Gifts to Museum.

The review of progress achieved in antiquarian research through the generosity of the Ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar during the year 1938-39 presented by Mr. J. M. Bakshi, Honorary Secretary of the Watson Museum of Antiquities at Rajkot at the annual gathering presided over by Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident for the States of Western India, disclosed a number of new features.

The most outstanding of these features were the enrichment of the Museum by the addition of the distinctive coats-of-arms of the leading States in Kathiawar and the construction of a sculpture gallery containing relics unearthed at Ghumli and other show-places of antiquity in Kathiawar.

The Statesman, Dated 2nd May, 1939.

The Watson Museum at Rajkot is an important and unique institution in the Western India and the Bombay Province. The institution has now already become the principal centre of attraction and interest to the public in general and the educational institutions in particular. This is due to the untiring zeal and enthusiasm of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Jayantilal M. Baxi, and the genuine interest and perseverance of Mr. Swadia the Curator and Mr. Chhotalal his experienced assistant. Mr. J. M. Baxi was duly re-elected Honorary Secretary for the fourth time at a meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 19th April, 1938; the fact shows clearly the success and popularity achieved by the work of the Honorary Secretary.

The Gujarat Times, Nadiad Dated 9th May 1939.

Mr. J. M. Baxi, Navanagar State Vakil, as Hon-Secretary of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, while submitting the annual report for the year ending 1938-39, points out new activities undertaken by the Curator, inspite of limited resources of funds and scope of co-operation.

The Watson Museum is one of the best in the Presidency, and it has a collection of various articles of antiquity and rarity. Latest addition to the already existing collections of curios, has been a cabinet of Trove Coins, and specimens of Coats-of-Arms of Kathiawar States and the Royal Arms, arranged in a show case.

The Curator undertook a tour for Research work in Kathiawar visiting several places and the results achieved are very promising.

The Bombay Chronicle, Dated 18th July 1939.

The report of the Watson Museum, •Rajkot, for 1938-39 which has just been published, bears testimony to its increasing popularity and usefulness as will be seen from the number 79,189 persons who visited it during the year under report. Among interesting exhibits added to the Museum, mention may be made of the special show-case in which Coats-of-Arms of the Kathiawar States and the Royal Arms have been displayed with the history of their origin and significance. Numerous coins were also added to the coin cabinet of the Museum during the year. We are also happy to note the construction of a special gallery for housing antique sculptures of the Museum. These are all useful features of the Museum. x x x x x x x x x

“ New Indian Antiquary, ” Vol. II, No. 4, July 1939.

મ્યુઝીઅમમાં નાના મોટા ઘણા સુધારા વધારા કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. અને ખાસ કરીને “ ધુમલી ” ના જુના વખતનાં અવશેષો જે આજ ઘણાં વર્ષો થયાં જુમેલી બગીચામાં પડ્યાં હતાં તેને માટે મ્યુઝીઅમની બાજુમાંજ એક સુંદર હોલ રોટેાએ બાંધી આપવા મેર્યાની દર્શાવેલ છે અને હવે ધુમલીના અવશેષો આ હોલની અંદર સુંદર રીતે ગોઠવવામાં આવ્યા છે. કમે કમે સંસ્થાની નાણાં સ્થીતીમાં જેમજેમ વધારો થશે તેમ તેમ હજી ઘણા સુધારા વધારા કરવામાં આવશે. એકંદર રીતે આ સંસ્થા જે આખા કાઠીયાવાડમાં એકજ છે તેને ધીરે ધીરે બહારના બીજા મ્યુઝીઅમોની પંકતીમાં લાવવા મ્યુઝીઅમના માનદ્ મંત્રીશ્રી બક્ષીજી જે તનતોડ પ્રયાસ કરી રહ્યા છે તે ખરેખર સ્તુતીયાત્ર છે. x x x x

ક્યુરેટર મી. સવાદીયા તથા તેમના અનુભવી આસીસ્ટન્ટ મી. છોટાલાલ કાનજી જે કાળજી અને ખંતથી કામકાજ કરી રહ્યા છે તે બદલ માનદ્ મંત્રીએ પોતાનો સંતોષ બહાર કર્યો છે.

“ કાઠીયાવાડ ટાઇમ્સ ” તારીખ ૨૩ એપ્રિલ સને ૧૯૩૯.

પશ્ચિમ હિંદના સુવિખ્યાત રાજકોટ વોટસન મ્યુઝીઅમનો સને ૧૯૩૮-૩૯ નો અહેવાલ અમોને મળેલ છે * * * ગત વર્ષનો અહેવાલ વાંચતાં મ્યુઝીઅમે કરેલી પ્રગતીનો ખ્યાલ આવે છે. સાલ દરમીયાન લગભગ એંશી હજાર પ્રેક્ષકોએ મ્યુઝીઅમનો લાલ લીધો હતો. જુદા જુદા રોટો તથા સંસ્થાઓ તરફથી મ્યુઝીઅમને જુના શિક્ષકો તથા પ્રાચીન વસ્તુઓ ભેટ મળેલ છે જેમનો મેનેજીંગ કમીટીએ આભાર માન્યા છે.

ખાસ કરીને જેઠવા રાજઝોની પુરાણી રાજધાની “ધુમલી” નાં અવશેષો કે જે ન્યુમેલી ગાર્ડનમાં છુટાછવાયાં પડયાં હતાં, તેને એકત્ર કરી એક સુંદર રૂમ બંધાવી તેમાં મુકવામાં આવ્યાં છે. તે ઘણું સરસ કાર્ય થયું છે. આમ એકંદરે આ સંસ્થાને કાઠીઆવાડ બહારના અન્ય મ્યુઝીઅમોની દરોજમાં લાવવા મ્યુઝીઅમના ઝોનરરી સેક્રેટરી શ્રી જયંતિલાલ બક્ષીજી શ્રમ ઉઠાવી રહ્યા છે, તે ખરેખર પ્રશંસાપાત્ર છે તેમજ મ્યુઝીઅમના ક્યુરેટર શ્રી સ્વાદીયા તથા તેમના અનુભવી મદદનીશ શ્રી છોટાલાલ કાળજી જેઓ ખંત અને કાળજીથી પોતાની સેવા બગાડી રહ્યા છે તે પણ નોંધને પાત્ર છે. આશા છે કે ગાહેર પ્રગ્ન તેમજ દેશી રાજઝો મ્યુઝીઅમને હળુ વિશેષ સહકાર આપતા રહેશે.

“નવભારત” તારીખ ૩૦-૪-૧૯૩૬

X X X સંગ્રહસ્થાનના ક્યુરેટર શ્રી સ્વાદીયાએ વર્ષ દરમિયાન જુદા જુદા રાજ્યોના ઐતીહાસીક સ્થળોની મુલાકાત લઈ સંગ્રહસ્થાનની પુર્ણતામાં વધારો કરતી વસ્તુઓનો કીંમતી ઉમેરો કર્યાનો કમીટીને ખ્યાલ આપ્યો હતો. X X X

“મુખ્ય સમાચાર” તારીખ ૧૭-૭-૧૯૩૬

Appendix III.

List of books acquired during the year 1939-40

I. PRESENTED.

1. Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the Patna Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1938.
2. The progress of Archaeology in India during the past twenty five years by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit
3. Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1936-37 and 1937-38 in one book.
4. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India No. 55. Excavations at Paharpur, Bengal. by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit.
5. Administration Report of the Sri Chitralayam (Picture Gallery) for the year 1113 M.E. (1937-38 A. D.) Trivandrum.
6. Report of the Library Department of the Baroda State for the year 1937-38.
7. Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology, Vol. XII for the year 1937. (Kern Institute-Leyden)
8. Administration Report of Government Museum, Trivandrum, for 1113 M.E. (1937-38 A.D.)
9. Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 60. Kausambi in ancient literature by Dr. Bimala Churn Law.
10. A supplement of Vol. III of the catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. (The Mughal Emperors of India) by Shamsuddin Ahmed.
11. The Watson Museum plates of Dharasena II (Reprinted from the Indian Historical Quarterly Vol. XV, 1939) Read before the Second Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938.
12. The Panis of the Rig Veda and Script of Mohenjo Daro and Eastern Island by N. M. Billimoria, Karachi.
13. A supplement to the Vol. II of the catalogue of coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (The Sultans of Delhi and their contemporaries) by S. Ahmed.
14. Administration report of the Archaeological Department, Travancore for 1113 M.E. (1937-38).

15. Sri Mulam Chitrasala opened by Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K. C. I. E.; Dewan of Cochin. 29th Vrischikom 1114-14th December 1938. Catalogue compiled by Sri P. Anujan Achan.
16. Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1938-39.
17. Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the Patna Museum for the year 1938-39 ending 31st March, 1939.
18. Annual Report on the Curzan Museum of Archaeology, Muttra, for the year ending 31st March, 1938.
19. Administration Report of the Dhrangadhra State for the year ending 31st March, 1939.
20. Annual Report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1939.
21. Index to Travancore Archaeological Series Vol. VII. Parts 1 and 2.
22. Archaeological Society, Junagadh, Annual 1937. Vol. I. November 1937, No. 1.
23. Records of the Indian Museum Index to Vol. XL. 1938.
24. Records of the Indian Museum Vol. XLI, Parts 1, 2, and 3. March. June and September 1939.
25. Consolidated Report on the Shell-Fisheries in the Andamans during the years 1930-35 with extracts from earlier reports and two plates.
26. Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Baroda State, for the year ending 31st July, 1938 by Dr. H. Sastri.
27. Administration Report of Bhavnagar State for the year 1937-38.
28. Report on the administration of the Wadhwan State for the years 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38.
29. Report on the administration of the Archaeological Department and the Sumar Public Library Government of Jodhpur for the year ending 30th September, 1939 (Vol. XIII).
30. Report on the administration of the State Museum (Pudukkottai State) for Fasli 1348 (1938-1939).
31. Annual Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the year 1938-39.

32. *Journal of the Gujarat Research Society* Vol. 1 No. 4 Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji Commemoration Volume.
33. Annual Administration Report of the Rajkot State for the Samvat Year 1994 (From 1st November 1937 to 31st October 1938).
34. *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India* No. 59 Punch-marked coins from Taxila by Walsh, E. H. C.

II. BOOKS PURCHASED.

1. Daily Telegraph Map.
2. *Sorath the Holy Land of Western India* by Chohan, M. E.
3. *Studies in Indo-Muslim History* by Hodivala, S. H.
4. *Early History of India* by Ghosh, N. N.
5. *Sri Swami Narayan* by Parekh, M. C.
6. "Havaman Shastra" (Gujrati) by B. N. Desai & M. V. Unakar

III. List of Periodicals subscribed during the year 1939-40.

1. *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.*
 2. *Epigraphia Indica.*
 3. *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.*
 4. *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.*
 5. *Journal of Indian History.*
 6. *Journal of the University of Bombay.*
 7. *New Indian Antiquary.*
 8. *Nagari Procharini Patrika.*
 9. *Numismatic Circular of Spink and Son, London.*
 10. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India.*
 11. *Oriental Literary Digest.*
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Appendix IV.

I. COINS PRESENTED.

(I) Coins presented by Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Bombay.

1. Gold Coins Dynasty Gajapati Pagoda (worn out) Elephant right.
2. Do Dynasty Gajapati Pagoda (worn out) Elephant left.
3. Do Travancore Fanam.
4. to 12. Silver Coins Aurangzeb. Mint Bareli. Year 40-1107; Eight coins of mint Surat, year 22-1089; 25-1093; 26-1094; 34-1102; 36-1104; 37-1104; 41-1109 43-1111.
- 13-14. Do Two coins of Muhammad Shah. Mint Shahjahanabad. Year 3-1133 and 13-1143.
15. Do Maratha Dynasty. Mint Panhala type. Ref. I. M. C. IV plate X-9.
16. Copper Coins Shahjahan. Dynasty Mughal. Year 1042.
17. Do Muhammad Adil Shah. Dynasty Adil Shahi of Bijapur Ref. N. S. XV plate 39-5.
18. Do Muhd. Adil Shah. Adil Shahi of Bijapur. Ref. N. S. XV plate 39-7.

(2) Coins presented by the Government of the United Provinces.

1. Silver Coins Medl. Indo Sassanian. Unao District, U. P.
2. Do Akbar (square) Date 998.
3. Do Jahangir. Mint Qundahar; date 102x--15. L. M. C. 1590.
- 4-5. Do Shah Alam II. Mint Muhammadabad Benares. Date 26-1222 and 26-1228.
6. Do Nasir Shah. Date 912 H.
7. Do Bala Shahi rupee in the name of Shah Alam II. Date 52 r. y.
8. Do Bala Shahi rupee in the name of Shah Alam II. Date 1222-55.

9. Do Aurangzeb. Mint Gulkanda. Date - -8
10. Do Aurangzeb. Mint Akbarabad Date - -21. of. L. M. C. 2631.
11. to 14. Copper Yaudheya.
15. Do Yaudheya.

**(3) Coins presented by the Director of Industries,
Central Provinces, Nagpur.**

1. Silver Akbar. Mint Ahmadabad Ilahi. Date 4i Di.
2. Do Shah Jahan. Mint. Surat Date 24-
3. Do Ahmad Shah. Mint Katak. Date 5
4. Copper Alauddin Mohd. II Mint Darul Islam.

**(4) Coins presented by the Hon-Secretary, B. B. R. A.
Society, Bombay.**

1. Silver. Muhammad Shah. Dynasty Mughal. Mint Mumbai year 17--114x
2. Do Ahmad Shah Bahadur. Dynasty Mughal. Mint Mumbai (?) year 4-
3. Do Shaha Jahan II. Dynasty Mughal Mint Surat ?

II. COINS PURCHASED.

(1) Coins purchased from the Government Museum, Madras.

1. Silver. East India Company. Arcot rupee. Madras Mint.
2. Do East India Company. Arcot rupee. Calcutta Mint.
3. Do Arcot half rupae. Madras Mint.
4. Do Arcot half rupee. Calcutta Mint.
5. Do French E. I. Co. Arcot rupee.
6. Copper. Dutch East India.

(2) Coins purchased from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

1. Copper. Kadkhises II. I. M. C. Pl. XI—7
2. Do Kanishka. I. M. C. Pl. XI—11
3. Do Havishka. I. M. C. 35

(3) Coins purchased from Daya Gangdas of Rajkot.

Fourteen copper, silver and billon coins of foreign countries.

Curator's Report.

For the Year 1939-40

Management.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee held on 15th April 1939 the progress made in improving the different sections of the Museum was reviewed as usual. On all occasions the Honorary Secretary was consulted in regard to the acquisition of exhibits and their display.

I am greatly indebted to the Members of the Managing Committee and particularly to the Honorary Secretary Mr. J. M. Baxi for giving me every facility in all my efforts towards reorganising this Institution.

Rearrangement.

Further progress in this direction was achieved during the course of the year and interesting collections in the Art & Geological sections were rearranged in definite groups with definite space allocated to each of them. Rare specimens have been exhibited conspicuously.

Restoration & Preservation.

The periodical cleaning and brushing of exhibits and treating with necessary preservatives were attended to as usual. The condition of collections as a whole was considerably improved. Much work, however, still remains to be done in the Zoological section which will entail heavy expenditure. A thorough examination of the condition of specimens in the section was carried out. Specimens to be eliminated have been marked and proposals for the improvement of the section are under consideration.

Labels & Catalogue.

Explanatory fresh labels in English and Gujarati have been prepared for the facility of those visiting the new gallery of sculptures and images. Several of old temporary labels on pasteboard have been revised and replaced by permanent ones on wood and metal. However, the old labels which do not match with new ones in display are still allowed to remain on grounds of economy.

Work was continued during the year on the indexing and cataloguing of collections. The general register has been written up-to-date.

Library.

The additions consisted mainly of archaeological publications, journals of research societies and annual reports of other Museums & States. A total number of thirtyfour publications was received either through exchange or presentation. Also about a dozen periodicals published by learned institutions were subscribed by the Museum during the year under report.

The Library is accessible to visitors for consultation on all working days, except Sundays. During the course of the year, some of the Member States including Nawanagar availed themselves of several reference books, charts etc.

Educational Work.

A special feature of the educational activities of the year was the explanatory talks given to groups of illiterate visitors-especially to women and children. It has been noticed that these talks attract a large audience. The insufficient moving space in the Museum, unfortunately, makes it difficult to allow a large number to gather in one place as it would obstruct other visitors. However, there has been uniform appreciation of this aspect of museum work from all quarters.

Guide lectures to students from local schools-primary as well as secondary-were continued as usual throughout the year. As a result of the extension of museum service in this direction, the following visits by organised parties of students accompanied by their teachers were recorded during the year:—

1. Shri Rashtriyashala Bal Mandir, Rajkot.
2. The Girls of the Kanyashala, Bhavnagar.
3. The Girls of the Kanyashala, Dabhoda (Gujarat).
4. The Girls of the Barton Training College for Women, Rajkot.
5. The Montessori Bal Mandir No. 4, Rajkot.
6. The Girls of the Practising School, B. T. C., Rajkot.
7. Shri Shraddhananda Harijanshala, Rajkot.
8. The Montessori Bal Mandir No. 3, Rajkot.
9. The Girls of the Kathiawar Balashram School, Rajkot.
10. Shri Mahavir Jain Charitra Ratnashram, Songadh.
11. Boys of the Rajkumar College (now the Kathiawar Public School)
Rajkot.
12. Boys of the J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Dr. Bhagvanlal's Centenary.

The Museum readily responded to the call of the Gujarat Research Society Bombay and celebrated the centenary by holding a public meeting on the 18th Nov. 1939, with a view to acquaint the people with the life and works of the renowned Archaeologist and Epigraphist late Dr. Bhagvanlal Indrajit Pandit, Ph. D. In this connection sympathies of the Sahitya Sabha and other prominent local institutions were enlisted. The bust painting of this gifted Orientalist-formerly presented by Mr. V. P. Vaidya was conspicuously exhibited, on this occasion. The speakers paid glowing tributes to the work of the pioneer of archaeological research in Gujarat.

With a view to collect a few more facts about the personal history of the Pandit, I undertook a tour to Junagadh on 15-11-1939. There I had talks with a few Members of the Archaeological Society and with some of the relatives of the late Pandit. Also I saw the house in Panch Hatdi on the Post Office Road-once occupied by the late Pandit and his family and now used for the purpose of the National Hindu Lodge. The facts that I could gather from Junagadh were placed before the meeting. Capt. F. F. Pearson the Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India, who presided over the meeting suggested that the fitting memorial of this born Antiquarian would be an All India Research Institute to be organised by an Indian Association of Archaeological Research.

References.

Information regarding interesting types of Kshatrapa coins was supplied to D. S. Bhayawala of Bhayavadar.

The Thakore Saheb of Vala was furnished with information with regard to the following:—

1. The Grebe species of birds.
2. The Cockateel bird.
3. The Angel Cichlid kind of fish.
4. Buddhist Monks.
5. Hirundinidse-Order: Passeriformes.
6. Sagittarius Serpenterius.
7. Fish Monger (North American type).
8. The Dog Fish (Thorn Back).
9. Monitors (Lizard kind of Reptiles).

10. Kestrels (Birds of Prey).
11. Hen. Harriers (Birds of Prey).
12. The Stag (Rumiunantia Mammalia).

TOURS.

Junagadh: As mentioned above, the tour to Junagadh was undertaken in the second week of November 1939 for the purpose of collecting more information about the personal history of the late Dr. Bhagvanlal.

Jamnagar: My second tour was directed to Cutch via Jamnagar. The purpose that prompted me to undertake a tour to Cutch was the opportunity of acquiring for the Museum herbarium a representative collection of botanical specimens-specially secured for the Exhibition organised by the Gujarat Provincial Vaidya Conference. On 3-12-39 I left Rajkot for Jamnagar, where the following places were visited by me:—

- (1) The old palace with the facade which is a beautiful specimen of Hindu architecture.
- (2) The fine stonework on the walls of the Khambhalia gateway.
- (3) About two hundred palias & old chhatris at the old harbour known as Nagnabandar.
- (4) The Vishnu temple known as Dwarkapuri with its beautiful images of black marble.
- (5) The Jumma Musjid with two tall minarets and a pair of sandal-wood doors richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl.
- (6) The best place from which to have a general view of the city is from the topmost storey of the Kotha, a kind of small circular fort built into the outer walls of the city nearly a hundred & fifty years ago.
- (7) The Lakotha, somewhat similar in size & shape as the Kotha, is an exaggerated bastion situated in the midst of a large tank. It is crowned by twin flagstaffs with "crow's nests" halfway up the poles. One small low-ceilinged room is covered with remarkable frescoes depicting exploits of former rulers.
- (8) Temples of Dakshinamurti, Hatakeshwara, Bhida Bhanjana, Baldev, Pranami Panth, Ramachandra & Jain temples.

Anjar: On 4-12-39 I reached Anjar via Rozi, Kandla & Warsamedi and saw the exhibition of the flora and of the local industrial products. In the afternoon, I visited the following places of interest:—

- (a) Temples of Madhavrai, Mohanrai, Amba Mataji (with an inscription dated S. 1602), Wankal Mataji, Kalyaneshwara, Bhutnath, Satyanarayan, Murlidhar, Radhe-Shyam, Lakshminarayan, Bhakta Vatsal, Ashapura, Gangeshwara, Rupeshwara, Vishvanath, Bhida Bhanjan, Pataleshwar, Kshetrapal, Varundeva (locally known as *Daria Lai*), Swaminarayan, Dwarikadhish, Bhareshwara, Bahucharaji Rama-Sakhi and of Ramanujacharya.
- (b) Ajayapal's place with images of Ajayapal, of his sister Vinjandevi, Ganpati and of Ramapir. At the door are two inscriptions—one dated St. 1742 and the other dated S. 1877. The heads of the sect are buried around and the *chhatras* over their remains are marked by *lingams*. I inquired about the copperplate grant of S. 1673 and two others from the head of the Math, but he was unwilling to give me any information about them.
- (c) The old site of Jaisal Pir (said to have been a freebooter and reclaimed by Toral, a Kathi woman, four hundred years ago.) The shrine contains tombs of Jaisal, Toral, Sheikh Chaman & of Mrugsham. Round the place are about a dozen *chhatras* and twentyfive memorial stones. Most of the temples in the town have been rebuilt after the earthquake of 16th June 1819.

Cutch is reported to be rich in minerals. It is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork. It is also rich in the oldest remains which are lying unexplored. A thorough archaeological survey of the ancient sites that are full of historical materials will bring about very fruitful results. This important problem of preserving the precious sources of history will, it is hoped, engage the attention of the State.

Bhuj: On 5-12-39 I left Anjar for Bhuj which was built in St. 1548 and made capital of Cutch in S. 1605. The city was supposed to be dedicated to the snake divinity *Bhujanga* or *Bhujjiya*. The dominating feature of the capital of Cutch is the great Bhujia Fort built in the eighteenth century on a high hill commanding a splendid view of the surrounding area. On 6-12-39 the following interesting places were visited by me:-

- (i) The mausolea and about fifty *paliyas* of the late rulers of the State. Some of these fine and richly carved structures of red sandstone have been injured by the earthquake in 1819 A. D. and require repair and preservation. Rao Bharmalji's *Chhatri* erected in S. 1714 contains a memorial stone bearing an inscription of S. 1688 commemorating the *Sati* of Shri Lilavati, daughter of Rao Mandalika of Junagadh. Rao Pragmalji's *chhatri* bears an inscription recording the date of his death in S. 1772. Rao Lakhaji's *Chhataradi* was built about S. 1770 and is the largest & finest of all.

- (2) The old palace having Gothic architectural designs and containing a collection of several stuffed animals & a few copperplates.
- (3) In the mosque of Muhammad Panah noted for the closeness and thickness of the piers are five round turrets and a stepwell built three hundred years ago.
- (4) the School of Art with specimens of pottery, wood-carving and painting. The products of the silversmiths of Bhuj, remarkable for nicety of finish and adjustment, are held in high esteem throughout India.
- (5) The Museum comprising collections of silverware, specimens of the dyeing industry of Mandavi, of embroidery, coins, human figures made of plaster, minerals, stones, fossils, stuffed animals, old arms, inscriptions on stone etc.
- (6) Temples of Suvarnaraya, Kalyaneshwara, Satyanarayan, Dwi-Dameshwara, Swaminarayan, Khakhi Chawk, Nilkantha (S. 1713); Jagnath with an old stepwell, about fifteen *samadhis*, thirty *sati paliyas* and several broken sculptures lying scattered in the compound; Dwarkanathji; Hanuman; Ramakunda; Hatakeshwara; Ashapura; Lakshminarayan and of Sural Bhatta Mahadeva or Jadeshwara situated on a hill at a distance of three miles to the east of the city.

On 7-12-39 I left Bhuj for Rajkot via Anjar, Kundla and Rozi.

Calcutta: On 13-12-39 I left Rajkot for Calcutta via Mehsana, Delhi & Patna to attend the sessions of the Numismatic Society of India and of the Indian History Congress held there in the third week of December 1939 as a representative of the Rajkot State. I am indebted to the State Authorities for deputing me with a view to present the Gunda lot of Kshatrapa coins for exhibition at the Conference and for bearing the expenses of my tour.

The programme of the Third Session of the Indian History Congress included: addresses of Sectional Presidents of the Archaic, Ancient Imperial, Early Mediaeval, Mughul & Modern Periods; reading of papers & lectures on historical subjects by scholars interested in Indian History; the Exhibition of historical and archaeological collections; excursions to historic sites; Sanskrit dramas staged by the Members of the Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat Calcutta; and entertainments to dinners by the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University & Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly, by Dr. S. C. Law, ex-Sheriff of Calcutta and by Dr. N. Law, Editor, the 'Indian Historical Quarterly'.

The programme of the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India held at Senate house on 17th & 18th December 1939 included: Presidential address by R. B. K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archaeology in India; reading of papers; and Exhibition of coins by collectors and dealers.

As regards the safety of coins, the President Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit urged all governments of provinces, states & societies, who maintained coin cabinets, to leave no stone unturned in thoroughly safeguarding the security of their collections against a gang of burglars specialising in museum thefts with country-wide activities. Another matter that required to be seriously considered, he added, was that of distributing, as far and wide as possible, the hoards of coins that have been brought to light at various places.

On 19-12-39 I paid a visit to the Indian Museum and saw the Exhibition of Persian miniature paintings and those of the Moghal and Rajput Schools. On 20-12-39 I visited the famous temple of Dakshineshwara. It is noteworthy that this centre of the jute and coal trade is the only large city in the world which has not adopted Standard Time.

Dhanbadi: On 21-12-39 I left Calcutta for Dhanbad with a view to observe the geological specimens in the Indian School of Mines maintained by the Government of India. Also I availed myself of visiting the coalfields at Jharia and seeing the actual working of collieries as well as the processes of manufacturing chemical by-products from coal-gas.

On 23-12-39 I left Dhanbad for Rajkot via Gaya, Delhi, and Baroda. I reached Rajkot on 28-12-39.

Dhrangadhra: On 21-3-40 I left Rajkot for Dhrangadhra. The territory for the most part is flat. The geological formation consists of variously coloured strata of sandstone, white, yellow, pink, red and of numerous qualities and is famous throughout Western India for building purposes.

On 22-12-39 I visited the following places of interest:-

1. The old fort built in 1730 A. D. by Raisinghji II (1730 to 1745 A. D.) who made Dhrangadhra his capital.
2. The temple of Shakti Mataji, the family goddess of the Ruling House.
3. The temple of Mani Nageshwara with an inscription dated V. S. 1809.
4. The old palace with the Durgah and a memorial stone with an inscription half-buried at the corner of a street behind the Hazur Office.
5. The temples of Bhandareshwara, Narmadeshwara, Somanath, Vishvanath & those of Ganesh, Mahalakshmi, Kubera & Varuna Devi at the Jogasar or Ranamalsar tank.

6. The two *Deris* erected in memory of the late Amarsinhji & Ramalsinhji - the former bearing an inscription dated V. S. 1899 & the latter dated V. S. 1825.
7. The group of temples of Bhida Bhanjan, Hanuman, Shitala Mata & Shiva with an inscription dated V. S. 1885.
8. Rama Tekari with the temple of Kalyaneshwara and six *paliyas* with inscriptions.
9. The Jain temple of Ajitnath with an inscription dated V. S. 1322.
10. The temple known as Rama Mahel with an inscription dated V. S. 1886.
11. The Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd. manufacturing soda ash, caustic soda and sodium bicarbonate from natural salt. Other important industries in the State are the manufacture of brass and copper vessels, stoneware, grinding stones & hand-woven course cloth.

On 23-3-40 I examined inscriptions at various sites including temples, old step-walls etc. in the villages of Khanbhada, Chandrasar, Methan, Dudapur and Gala.

On 24-3-1940 I saw several important archaeological & historical sites at Sundari and at the old capital town Halvad including the unique group of *Sati* temples & *paliyas*. On 25-3-40 I visited the State Salt Work of Kuda (Nimagnagar)-producing Vadagara salt and manufacturing Magnesium Chloride from the refuse liquor left after the salt has been extracted. Also I paid a visit to the ancient site at Kuva or Kanakavati the old capital of the State - even prior to Halvad. On 26-3-40 I left Dhrangadhra for Wadhwan.

I am highly grateful to H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb, who is keenly interested in history & archaeology, for kindly ordering all facilities to be given to me during my tours in the State.

Wadhwan: On 26-3-40 the following places of importance were visited by me:

1. The notable little shrine raised to the memory of Ranak Devi who immolated herself here on the bank of the river Bhogavati (Bhogava). Its exterior is decorated with a few bands of delicate string courses with the fine lace-like fretwork of the spire. Above the lintel of the doorway are seen the gods Ganesh, Brahma, Shiva & Vishnu. Within the shrine leaning against the back wall are seen stone figures representing the unfortunate queen of Rao Khengar & Kalika Mata.

2. Twentytwo small monumental *Chhatris* erected over the remains of the late Rulers of Wadhwan with the well-known memorial stones of Hadima & Rathod Ma. Also there are one hundred & ten sculptured memorial stones of different types standing in rows and fixed up into the town wall. The walls have been, for the most part, rebuilt, and into them & their round bastions have been inserted many sculptured fragments from ancient temples which have now disappeared.
3. The old seven-storeyed step-well known as Madha Vav bearing inscription dated V. S. 1350 (A. D. 1294). It is situated on western side of the town a little way inside the Lakhu Pol. It is named after Madhava, the Nagar minister to the Waghela king Karan. At the entrance is a profusely sculptured screen wall. In the walls, upon either side, at intervals in the descend are sculptured niches with groups of mutilated images. Among these are representations of the Ten Incarnations of Vishnu, the Nine Planets (Nava graha) the Seven Mothers (Saptamatrika) and the triad of the gods Shiva, Brahma, & Vishnu reclining on Shesha.
4. The seven-storeyed step-well known as Ganga Vav. It measures 150 by 70 & 60 feet deep. In the third arch is an inscription dated V. S. 1225 (A. D. 1169). It is smaller & plainer than Madhav Vav, having no screen wall or figure sculpture.
5. The ancient temple of Gangeshwara with a group of other temples Hanuman, Annapurna & Bhairava and about forty images & sculptures of different types.
6. Ornamental carvings on the frontage of the Shiyani Pol.
7. The old palace partially built in the time of the late T. S. Daji Rajji and subsequently left incomplete. It is an excellent model of the architectural & sculptural art of the well-known Sompura Salat School of Kathiawar.
8. The Pada mosque with three inscriptions in Persian-two of them bearing dates Sursan 849 corresponding to A. D. 1448 & 840 i. e. A. D. 1439.
9. The step-wells known as Lakhu Vav & Narad Vav.
10. The temples of Rama Mahal, Vagheshwari, Mahalaksmi, Lalji Maharaj, Dattatreya, Swaminarayan & the Jain temple of Mahavir Swami:

On 27-3-40 I visited historical sites at:—Dedadara, Ratanpur, Joravarnagar, Vaghela, Limboda, Timba, Baldana, Vadod, Tuva, Rampura, & Kholadia.

Also I saw a cave at the place known as Dholi-Dhaj-between Wadhwan Camp & Khamisana and the temple of Dudharej, noted for its exquisite carvings on stone by the Sompura Salats of Dhrangadhra & Halvad.

Wadhwan is believed to be the site of Astigrama of ancient times. It was subsequently known as Vardhamanpur, since corrupted to the modern name. My thanks are due to the State Authorities for giving me every facility during my tour.

On 28-3-40 I returned to Rajkot after travelling 390 miles in the States of Dhrangadhra & Wadhwan. Thus I was out on tour for thirty days and travelled nearly 3950 miles in all.

The old & damaged specimens of the Botanical Section will be removed and it has been proposed to substitute fresh samples in the Museum herbarium.

The new gallery of sculptures, partially representative of the different styles available in Kathiawar & Gujarat, it is hoped, will form the nucleus for further collections.

Sd/-A. L. SWADIA.

Curator,

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

D/ 21st July 1940.

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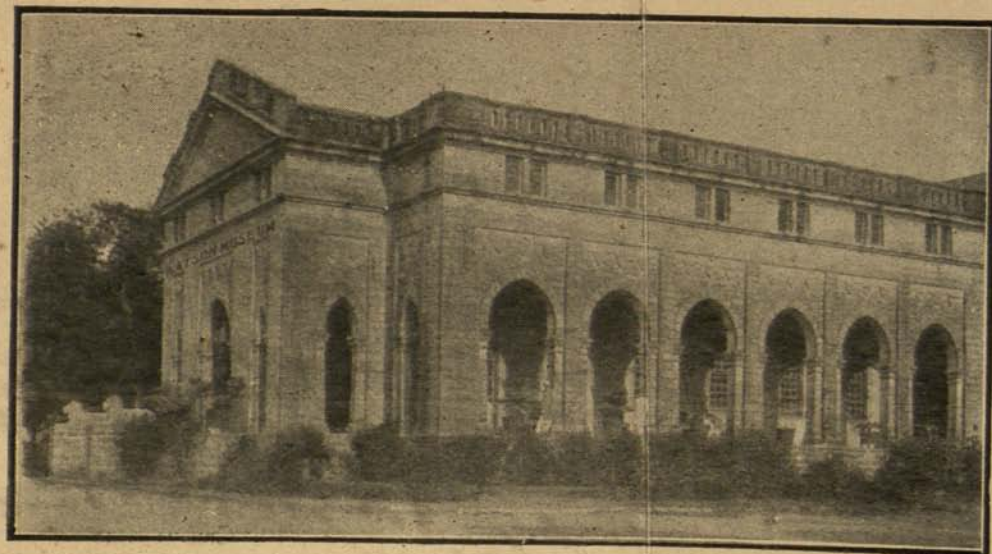
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1940-41
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

J. M. BAXI
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLISHED IN MAY 1942.



Sayyad Zahoor Husayn Bukhari M.A.
Honorary Secretary.

WATSON MUSEUM - RAJKOT.

Managing Committee.

(1940-41).

President.

The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.
Sir Edmund Gibson. K. C. I., E. C. I. E., I. C. S. etc.

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Honorary Secretary.

The State Vakil, Navanagar. J. M. Baxi Esqr.

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Curator. A. L. Swadia. B. A.

Clerk. C. K. Thaker.

Menials 3 Peons.

1. Watchmen.

Report for the year
1940-41

PUBLISHED IN MAY 1942

WATSON MUSEUM

-RAJKOT-

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From

J. M. Baxi Esquire.

Honorary Secretary,

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

To

The Hon'ble the President and Members of the
Managing Committee of the Watson Museum, Rajkot.

WATSON MUSEUM, RAJKOT.

27th March, 1941.

SUBJECT :- ANNUAL REPORT.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, for the year 1940-41.

Personnel.

I was re-elected Honorary Secretary at a meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 18th April, 1940.

Messrs Z.H.S. Bukhari and S.B. Parekh, State Vakils of Junagadh and Dhrangadhra respectively continued to be Trustees of the Museum. Thanks of the Committee are due to them for their work of collecting interest on Securities from time to time during the year.

Mr. A. L. Swadia, B. A; continued to be the Curator.

Management.

During the year under report, the following items are worth mentioning :-

- (1) As resolved in the last meeting of the Managing Committee, four hundred rupees have been invested in Government Securities which will now reach the total of Rs. 72000/- in face value;
- (2) With the sanction of the Managing Committee, in addition to Fridays, Admission Fee is also charged on Sundays;
- (3) A sub-Committee to examine the revised list of the Museum exhibits which is being prepared by the Museum Staff, was appointed,
- (4) As the members of the Managing Committee know, a burglary with theft was committed by breaking open the roof of the Museum Hall on the night of the 4th February, 1941. Though the member States of the Museum have spent nearly Rs. 1700/- for the complete safety and security of the Museum collections during the last four years, the daring burglars are believed to have apparently entered by breaking the roof and stolen away a few exhibits of artistic silverware by breaking up the glasses of show-cases and by thrusting their hands through strong iron bars of the safety-cage. This could only be the work of an organised gang expert in Museum burglaries; for, it may be noted that during the last five years, similar thefts and burglaries have been committed in Museums at Delhi. Allahabad, Patna Gwalior, Baroda, Mysore and other places. A night watchman has now been specially appointed to keep a watch over the Museum collections as a temporary measure. There is, however, a separate watchman for the Victoria Jubilee Memorial Institute and Garden including the Museum.

Investment of Funds

The funds of the Museum at the close of the year 1940-41 amounted to Rs. 72926- 4-2 of which Rs. 72000/- are invested in G.P. Notes preserved in the safe custody of the Western India State Agency Treasury. The remaining amounts are invested as under:—

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Rs. 763-13-9 | In the Savings Bank Account of the Imperial Bank of India, Rajkot. |
| Rs. 35-3-6 | In the Post Office Savings Bank, Rajkot. |
| Rs. 127-2-11 | Cash on hand. |

Income and Expenditure.

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 3403-0-9.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2671-1-1.

An abstract of accounts of income and expenditure for the year under report appears in Appendix A.

Audit of Accounts.

As usual, the accounts of the Museum for the year under report were audited by Messrs. M. K. Mehta and C. P. Oza. State Vakils of Jafrabad and Palitana respectively. Accounts were certified to be correct. Our thanks are due to them for their Honorary Work.

Budget.

The Budget for the year 1941-42 shows Estimated Income of Rs. 2926/- and estimated Expenditure of Rs. 2922-6 0. The principal source of income of the Museum is 'Interest' realised from the Invested Capital. The minor sources of income are Admission Fees, sale proceeds of publications, picture cards etc. The major items of expenditure are Establishment charges and grants for

Museum Library, for archaeoblogical tours and for reorganisation. A. care has always been taken to keep the expenditure within the income without drawing any thing from the general savings and to add to the invested Capital when the savings reach a decent figure.

Reorganisation.

A. Improvements.

- (1) Archaeological Section. The images and other ancient sculptures of Gujarat and Kathiawar were full of centuries- old dust. So, the details of devices and figures were not visible. All the pieces have, therefore, been thoroughly cleaned and arranged in the new Sculptures' Gallery.
- (2) Art Section. The show-case round the square pillar is furnished with small additional shelves to accommodate a greater number of exhibits;
- (3) Show-stands of photographic views have been repaired;
- (4) Botanical Section. Show-stands of Herbarium are repaired.
- (5) Geological Section. Three stands are repaired and re-coloured;
- (6) In order to exhibit specimens prominently, specially constructed wooden frames are fixed in the show-case containing the collection of 'Foreign Fossils etc.
- (7) Library. Some of the rare and old books, periodicals, reports of institutions etc. are fastened together and new pucca covers put on.
- (8) Natural History Section. One alligator is re-stuffed and three crocodiles are restored;

- (9) One rejected crocodile is reclaimed, restored and re-exhibited;
- (10) The Jasdan bull's head with gigantic horns is restored;
- (11) In order to preserve the old skin of a lioness from ravages of insects, it had to be treated by a skilled taxidermist, remounted and exhibited on a wall.
- (12) Old and damaged skins of deer, antelopes and other mammals were repaired, treated with preservatives and exhibited on walls of the Museum;
- (13) All wooden stands in the Museum Hall, the Sculptures' Gallery and in the Museum Library were re-coloured.
- (14) The windows in the western verandah were provided with sloping metal sheets in order to prevent pigeons from sitting there and spoiling the floor with their dung.
- (15) The ceiling of the roof broken open by burglars was repaired properly.

B. Accessions.

- (a) A new cupboard for preserving books in the Library;
- (b) A carved tray-stand of artistic workmanship on wood;
- (c) A mango. shaped betel- leaf box made of brass.
- (d) A set of cigarette stands made of cocoanut-shell.
- (e) One Z.H.T. block and the other Compo. H.T. Block on zinc of a few sculptures now housed in the new Gallery of Sculptures.
- (f) Skin of a Striped Hyaena belonging to the tribe aeluroidea, sub-order Fissipedia, order Carnivora, Mammalia.

- (g) A Historical Map of India;
- (h) A new glass show-case for preserving and exhibiting crocodiles;
- (i) An iron stand for preserving office files;
- (j) Skin of a sheep.

Coin Cabinet.

Particulars of coins purchased for and presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Museum are shown in Appendix B. Coins required for this Museum were requisitioned and selected out of the lists of coins offered for distribution by States, Provincial Governments and other Museums. A lot of twenty eight old coins received as loan from the Taxila Museum, Taxila, through the Director General of Archeology in India has enriched the numismatic collection of this Institution. Our cordial thanks are due to the Authorities of the above for kindly presenting to this Museum such coins as they could spare.

Library.

During the year under report. Rs. 125/- were spent in purchasing new books of reference and on account of subscriptions of periodicals. Publications including Reports, Memoirs, Guides, Catalogues and Journals of learned Institutions and Societies have been received in exchange or as present to the Museum Library and Reading Room that were freely utilised by research workers for reference. (Appendix C) Our warmest thanks are due to these Institutions for kindly presenting them to this Museum.

Visitors.

In spite of introduction of Admission Fees twice a week during this year, there is a considerable increase

in the number of visitors- a specially due to interesting and instructive talks given by the Curator to literate as well as illiterate visitors.

During the year under report, 79,912/- persons visited the Museum as against 76,522/- in the year 19 9 -40 and 79,189/- in 1938-39 A. D. The daily average works out at 234/- of the total number of visitors 49, 118/- were males and 30,794/- females. The maximum number of visitors recorded was in the month of April 1940, while the minimum was in October, 1940.

The Museum was open for exhibition to the public for 341 days as against 342 days in 1939-40 and 341½ days in A. D. 1938-39.

Some of the distinguished visitors to the Museum during the year were :- The Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India, Thakore Saheb Shri Vakhatsinhji of Vala; Thakore Saheb Shri Pradyumnasinhji of Kotda-Sangani; D. S. Bhaya Wala of Bhayavadar; Yuvraj Kumar Shri Surendrasinhji of Sayla; Yuveraj Kumar Shri Prabalsinhji of Khirasra; Kumar Shri Mulrajsinhji of Shahpur, Kumar Shri Jaswantsinhji of Vala; Darbar Saheb Shri Vakhatsinhji of Vadagam, Kumar Sahebs of Limbdi; Zanana ladies of the Ruling Families of Sayla, Vala, Mangrol, Patdi, Khijadia. Vadgam, Sardargadh and Desinga (Bantwa), Dewan Saheb of Palitana. Dewan Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency, Rajkot C. S, and Representatives of Member States of Kathiawar.

Tours and Research.

The Curator has been kept busy in the work of preparing new lists, labels etc. of museum exhibits which is of primary importance, practically during the most part of the year under report. He could not, therefore, undertake and extensive tours for his usual work in the distant parts of Kathiawar. He was, however, able to visit the nearing places of Gondal and Jodiya where he could gather information useful to our Museum.

General.

Burglaries and thefts have of late become so common in places like Museums in India, where burglars could hardly get anything worth their trouble. It appears from various accounts of thefts etc. reported in newspapers that this has been the work of an organised gang which has been keeping its watchful eye on the internal arrangements of things by getting into the Museums as visitors. The Museums have to allow admission to all sorts of visitors. Though we instruct our staff to move with and watch them in the Museum Hall, it is beyond their capacity to distinguish bad and notorious characters.

It is my proud privilege to tender grateful thanks to our worthy President the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, C. I. E; I. C. S. for his personal interest in Museums affairs which is giving impetus and encouragement in our work for the betterment of the Institution. I have to acknowledge with thanks, the willing co-operation and help from the members of the Managing Committee which I have always been receiving from them

To the staff and specially to Mr. Swadia the Curator and Mr. Thaker his Assistant goes the credit for the progress and popularity of this Chief Cultural Institution of Kathiawar which could only be secured with their zeal and perseverance.

I have the honour to be;
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. M. Baxi
HONORARY SECRETARY.
WATSON MUSEUM, RAJKOT.

Appendix 1.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of Receipts.

No.	Heads.	Receipts for 1940-41.		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
	Opening Balance			
	G. P. Notes	71600	0	0
	Imperial Bank S. B. Account	484	10	11
	P.O.S. Bank	34	11	4
	Cash on hand	74	14	3
	Total	72194	4	6
	Income during the year			
1	Interest	3207	3	0
2	Miscellaneous	6	12	6
3	Admission Fees	174	9	3
4	Discount on purchase of New $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs 400/-	14	8	0
	Total Receipts	3403	0	9
	Grand Total	75597	5	3

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

D/, 28th March 1941.

the Watson Museum, Rajkot, for 1940-41

Expenditure.

No.	Heads.	Expense for 1940-41		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
I	Recurring			
	1. Establishment	1840	6	10
	2. Provident Fund	114	10	0
	3. Travelling	10	12	0
	4. Printing	89	12	0
	5. Books & Periodicals	125	0	0
	6. Numismatics	4	2	0
	7. Miscellaneous	66	14	9
	8. Dead Stock	59	0	0
	9. Stationery	39	14	3
	10. Postage & Telegrams	16	4	6
	11. Electric Energy	35	0	0
II	Non Recurring			
	Total	2401	12	4
	1. Replenishing and reorganising the Museum }	211	6	9
	2. Book binding	24	14	0
	3. Special allowance to peons	33	0	0
	Total of items I & II	2671	1	1
	Closing Balance			
	G. P. Notes	72000	0	0
	Imp. Bank S. B. Account	763	13	9
	P. O. S. Bank	35	3	6
	Cash on hand	127	2	11
	Total	71926	4	2
	Grand Total	75597	5	3

A. L. Swadia.

Curator

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Appendix B.

List of Coins Acquired During the Year 1940-1941.

I PRESENTED.

(1) From the Director of Industries C. P. Nagpur.

1	Ahmad Shah. Mint Ellichpur	Copper
2	Muhd. Shah. Mint Do	"
3	Shah Alam I. " Do	"
4	Aurangzeb. Mint Junagadh, Sq. Area (Silver)	
5	Prithvi Deva. I. M. C. Pl. XXVI. 11	(Gold)
6	Prithvi Deva I. M. C. Pl. XXVI. 11	"
7	Jajalla Deva. I. M. C. Pl. XXVI. 12	"
8	Ratna Deva. I. M. C. Pl. Do. 13	"

(2) From Patna Museum.

9	King of Kalings. of. I. M. C. Pl. XIV- 14 (Copper)
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(3) From U. P. Government.

10	Alauddin Masand Shah. Mint Chauhan. Date 'Horseman and Legend,' 'Alsultan' I of. Nelson Wright. (Billion) Dist. Gonda.
11	Alauddin Masand Shah. Mint Rev. Chauhan. Horseman with Masaud Shah. cf. Nelson Wright (Billion) Dist. Gonda.
12	Vigrahapal Drammas about 10th 11th Century. I.M.C. Page 239 (Silver)

(4) The Punjab Government.

13	Mohd. Bin Sam. (Silver ?)
----	---------------------------

(5) From the Archaeological Department. Jodhpur Government.

14	Akhesshahi (Silver).
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(6) From the Bhavnagar Darabr.

15	Ten silver coins of the type of Gadhiya.
----	--

(7) From Wankaner Darbar

16	Five similar coins from the Vanknoer State.
----	---

(8) From the Superintendent, Govt, Museum, Madras.

- 17 Haider. Dynasty class Mysore (Gold)
- 18 Venkata II. Dynasty class Vijayanagara (Gold)
- 19 Venkata II ? " " Vijayanagram. "
- 20 Ikkeri Sadasiva. Dynasty Class Do. "
- 21 Alamgir II. Dynasty class Mughal. Indo-British. Year 1172-6 (Silver)
- 22 Ravivarma. Dynasty class Kerala. Year C. 1316 A. D. Reference Rapson Indian Coins.

The following coins have been received on "loan" from the Curator, Taxila Museum, Taxila, as per his letter No. D. O. 30/482 dated 10th June 1940. Coins on "Loan from the Director General of Archaeology in India" from the Taxila Museum.

- 1 Local Taxila. Obv. Chaitya and letter go. Rev. same as Obv. I. M. C. p. 159.
- 2 Local Taxila. Obv. Chaitya and Taurine. Rev. same as Obv. I. M. C. p. 159.
- 3 Local Taxila Obv. Lion to r. with Taurine in front and Svastika above. Rev. Blank I. M. C. XX 7. p. 157.
- 4 Do Do
- 5 Hermaios. obv. Bust of King Rev. Zeus seated on throne P. M. C. IX.
- 6 Hermaios. Obv. Bust of King. Rev. Winged Nike P. M. C. IV.
- 7 Nanes. Obv. Elephant's head. Rev. Caduceus P. M. C. X.
- 8 Azes I. Obv. King on horseback. Rev. Zeus Nike-phoros. Similar to P. M. C. XI.
- 9 Azes I. Obv. King seated crossed legged. Rev. Hermes P. M. C. XI.
- 10 Azes I. Obv. Enthroned Demeter. Rev. Hermes P. M. C. XI.
- 11 Azes I. Obv. Lion to r. Rev. Demeter. P. M. C. XII.
- 12 Azes I. Obv. Bull to r. Rev. Lion to r. P. M. C. XII.
- 13 Azes I Obv. Elephant to r. Rev. Bull to r Do
- 14 Azes with Aspavarma. Obv. King on horseback. Rev. Pallas to r. P. M. C. XII.

- 15 Azes II. Obv. King on horseback. Rev. Zeus holding nike I. M. C. Pl. IX.
- 16 Vonones with Spalahores. Obv. Herakles. Rev. Pallas. P. M. C. XIV.
- 17 Gondophares. Obv. King on horseback. Rev. Zeus to r. holding sceptre P. M. C. XV.
- 18 Gondophares. Obv. Bust of King. Rev. Rude device of Pallas. P. M. C. XV
- 19 Rejuvula. Obv. Lion to r. Rev. Heracles. P. M. C. p. 166.
- 20 Soter Megas. Obv. Bust of King Rev. King on horseback P. M. C. XVI.
- 21 Hermaios with Kadphises. Obv. Bust of Hermaios to r. Rev. Herakles. P. M. C. XVII.
- 22 Kadphises. Obv. Bust of Hermaios. Rev. Herakles. P. M. C. XVII.
- 23 Kadaphes. Obv. Diad head resembling to head of Augustus. Rev. King seated on chair P. M. C. XVII.
- 24 Kadaphes. Obv. Buddha seated. Rev. Zeus. P. M. C. XVII.
- 25 Vasudeva. Obv. King at alter. Rev. Siva and bull better execution P. M. C. XIX.
- 26 Vasudeva. Obv. King at alter. Rev. Seated Goddess P. M. C. XIX.
- 27 Sassanian. Obv. Bust of King. Rev. Thick heavy fire alter (Thin type, poor).
- 28 Sassanian. Obv. Square in dotted border. Rev. blank.

II PURCHES

From the Archaeological Department Gwalior

- 1 Brihaspati Circa 4th Century A. D. Obv. Bull to r.
Rev. Legend Copper.
- 2 Mihirabhoja of Kannuj (9th Century A. D.) (Copper, Silver coated)
- 3 Do Do Do
- 4 Jankoji Rao with Chowri, Bow and Arrow and ॐ legend reverse Silver.

From Mr. Laxmichand Udani Rajkot

- 5 Carlos I. Re. 1 De Portugal 1913 Bust of King. looking left Rev. Shield with Crown and floral design around it (Silver)

From Soni Pradhan Keshavji of Kutiana.

- 6 King George V King Emperor. (Half rupee). Crown on head face facing right. (Nickel).

Appendix C.

List of Books acquired during the year 1940-41

I. PRESENTED.

- 1 Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1936.
- 2 Reports for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.
- 3 Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India. No. 62. A Hoard of Silver Punch-marked coins from Purnea by P. N. Bhattacharya.
- 4 Report on the Administration of the Wadhwan State for the year 1938-39.
- 5 Administration Report of the Wankaner State for the Samvat Year 1994 (From 4-11-37 to 24-10-1938).
- 6 Archaeological Society, Junagadh Annual Vol. II March 1940 No. 1 Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji Number.
- 7 Records of the Indian Museum Vol. XLI. Part IV Dec. 39.
- 8 Records of the Indian Museum Vol. XLII. Part I March 40.
- 9 Records of the Indian Museum. Vol. XXIII. Part III.
- 10 Memoirs of the Indian Museum. Vol. XIII. Part II.
- 11 Administration Report of the Junagadh State for 1937-38.
- 12 Reports on the working of the Mysore Government Museum Bangalore, for the years ending 30th June, 39 and 1940, with Government Review thereon.
- 13 Archaeology in Travancore. by R. Vasudeva Poduval
- 14 Music in Travancore. (Reprinted from the Travancore State Manual 1940) by R. V. Poddual.
- 15 Annual Report on the working of the Curzan Museum Muttar, for the year ending 31-3-1939.

- 16 Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery—Catalogue of the European Pictures.
- 17 General Guide to the State Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda, by Hirananda Sastri.
- 18 Descriptive Guide to the Baroda Museum and picture Galleries by S. Ganguli.
- 19 Administration Report of the Sri Chitrayalam, Government of Travancore for 1114 M. E. (1938-39).
- 20 Short Guide-book to the Archaeological Section of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, 1940. by V. S. Agrawala.
- 21 Administration Report the Archaeological Department, Government of Travancore for 1114 M. E. (1938-39).
- 22 Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the Patna Museum for the year 1939-40 ending 31st March 40.
- 23 Administration Report of the Navanagar State for the year 1938-39.
- 24 Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1939-40.
- 25 Consolidated Catalogue of the Central Archaeological Library of the Archaeological Survey of India, by D. R. Sharma, Librarian.
- 26 Records of the Indian Museum. Vo. XLII pars II & III. June and September, 1940.
- 27 Annual Administration Report of the Palitana State for the year 1937-38.
- 28 Annual Report of the Archaeological Department Baroda State for the year ending 31st July 1939.
- 29 Report on the Administration of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1938-39.
- 30 Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March. 1937.
- 31 Museum of Fine Arts. Annual Reports for the years 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.
- 32 Annual Report of the Decca Museum for 1939-40.
- 33 Annual Report of the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1939.

- 34 Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department and the Sumer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur for the year ending 30th September 1940 (Vol. XIV).
- 35 Annual Report on the Working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1940.
- 36 Report on the Administration of the Janjira State for the official year 1938-39 with Appendices.
- 37 The Journal of the Sind Historical Society Vol. 5th No.1 January 1941.
- 38 Report on the working of the State Museum Pudukkottai for Fasli 1349 (July 1, 1939 to June, 30, 1940)
- 39 Short History of the State Museum, Pudukkottai.
- 40 Gaekwad's Archaeological Series. Memoir No. III. The Ruins of Dabhoi or Darbhavati in Baroda State. By Hirananda Sestri. 1940.

List of Books Acquired During the Year 1940-41

II. PURCHASED.

- 1 Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Vol. XX Parts 3 & 4; Vol, XXI Parts 1 & 2.
- 2 Bombay University Bulletin Vol. 1st Nos. 1, 2, 3.
- 3 Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIV Parts 5, 6.
- 4 Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol XXVI Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- 5 Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol 16th, 1940.
- 6 Journal of the Indian History Vol. XIX, Parts, 1, 2, 3.
- 7 Journal of the Numismatic Society of India Vol. II.
- 8 Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol, IX, Parts 1 & 4.
- 9 New Indian Antiquary Vol. II. Nos. 8 to 12 and Vol. III Nos. 1 to 11.
- 10 Oriental Literary Digest, Vol. III, Nos 8, 9, 10.

- 11 Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, Third Session, Calcutta, 1939.
- 12 Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India, for 1939 & 1940.
- 13 Report of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona, for 1939-40.
- 14 Nagari Pracharini Patrika (Quarterly) Year 45th Nos. 1. 2. (Hindi)
- 15 Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, 46th Report St. 1996 (Hindi).
- 16 Shilpa Ratnakar.
- 17 Map of Expansion of British India (In Gujarati).
- 18 Prachin Bharat Varsha Part III by Tribhuvandas L.
- 19 Short History of Jain Sahitya. Illustrated by Mohanlal D.
- 20 Negro Types. 64 Pictures.
- 21 Big Fish and Little Fish. 48 Photographic Studies by P. Unger.

Watson Museum, Rajkot.

Main Sections.

1. Agriculture.
2. Anatomy.
3. Archaeology.
4. Arts & Industries.
5. Botany.
6. Ethnology.
7. Foreign Curiosities.
8. Geography.
9. Geology.
10. Library & Reading Room.

Scope & Collections.

The main collections are Arts, Archaeological, Geological, Botanical and Zoological and comprise stone images, copper-plates, stone inscriptions, rubbings of inscriptions, coins particularly of the Gupta & Kshatrapa Kings, early and later Mohammedan rulers of Gujrat and of Native States, antiquities from Vala (Vallabhipur), ancient manuscripts, specimens of rocks, minerals and fossils, timbers, herbarium and other botanical specimens, cases of insects, birds' skins, birds' eggs, shells, reptiles in spirits, and skins of various mammals.

There are also exhibits of Indian arts and crafts in the way of textiles, wood carvings, inlaid wood & stone, ivory work, leather work, articles of cane, metal-ware, models of Indian fruits, musical instruments, models of water raising and other mechanical devices, plaster anatomical models, models of country craft and carts, etc. and a collection of African curiosities.

Several plaster casts of famous classical statues (Venus, Gladiator etc.) are exhibited in the main hall, and images and sculptures mounted on stands are arranged in a specially constructed gallery.

The artistic and attractive collections of the Coats-of-Arms of all the member States of Kathiawar from Junagadh to Khirasa are quite unique and worth seeing. Each blazon bears its name plate of brass with letters embossed in gold. Their origin & historical significance are known by reading the side boards.

There is also a Library & Reading Room having books on Architecture, Epigraphy & Sculpture, History & Archaeology, Numismatics, Paleography, Iconography, Art, Botany, Ethnology, Geology etc.

Interesting Exhibits.

Archaeological Section:—Manuscript written on camel skin.

- Art " (1)—Collection of Coats-of-Arms.
" (2)—Italian View carved out of a single stone.
" (3)—Two silver miniatures in glass show-cases.
Lloyd Gate, Morvi.

Geological " (4)—A postcard containing 21005 letters.
" (1)—A Sponge-Like stone remarkable for its Power of sucking up water.

- Natural History " (2)—A stone sounding as a bell when struck.
" (3)—A sandstone that can be bent easily.
" (1)—Fight between a cobra & mongoose.
" (2)—A fish swallowing a water-snake.
" (3)—A chameleon Killing a serpent by tearing open the latter's stomach.
" (4)—A child with two heads.
" (5)—Life-size portrait of World's smallest man.

Finance.

By proceeds of the fund raised in Memory of Colonel J. W. Watson by the States of Kathiawar. Annual expenditure about Rs. 2,500

Publications for Sale at the Watson Museum.

1. Catalogue in Gujarati, 1910.	Rs. 1 0-0
2. Annual Reports	0-6-0
3. Prechin Lipipatrak (English)	0-6-0
4. " " (Gujarati)	0-6-0
5. Emperor Asoka Lekh.	0-6-0
6. Pali Script & Language and Asoka's	
Inscription at Junagadh (Gujarati).	0-6-0
7. History & Science of Research (Gujarati).	0-6-0
8. Buddha & Buddhism.	0-4-0
9. Buddhist Caves in the Sana Hills in the	
Gir Jungle in Sorath. Gujarati	0-3-0
10. Gela Inscription by Siddharaja Jayasinha.	0-2-0
The whole set from Nos. 3 to 10 can be had for ...	2-4-0

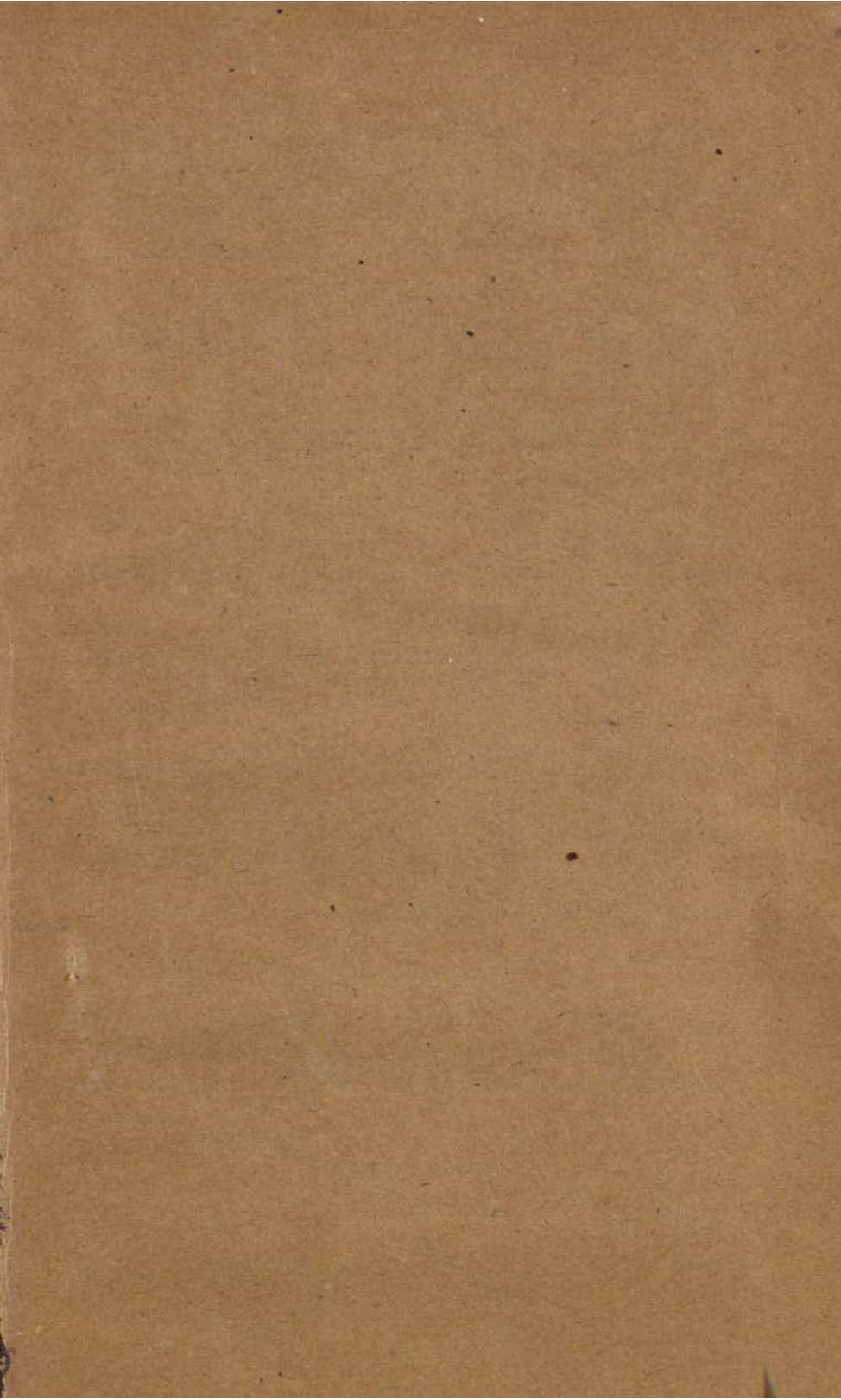
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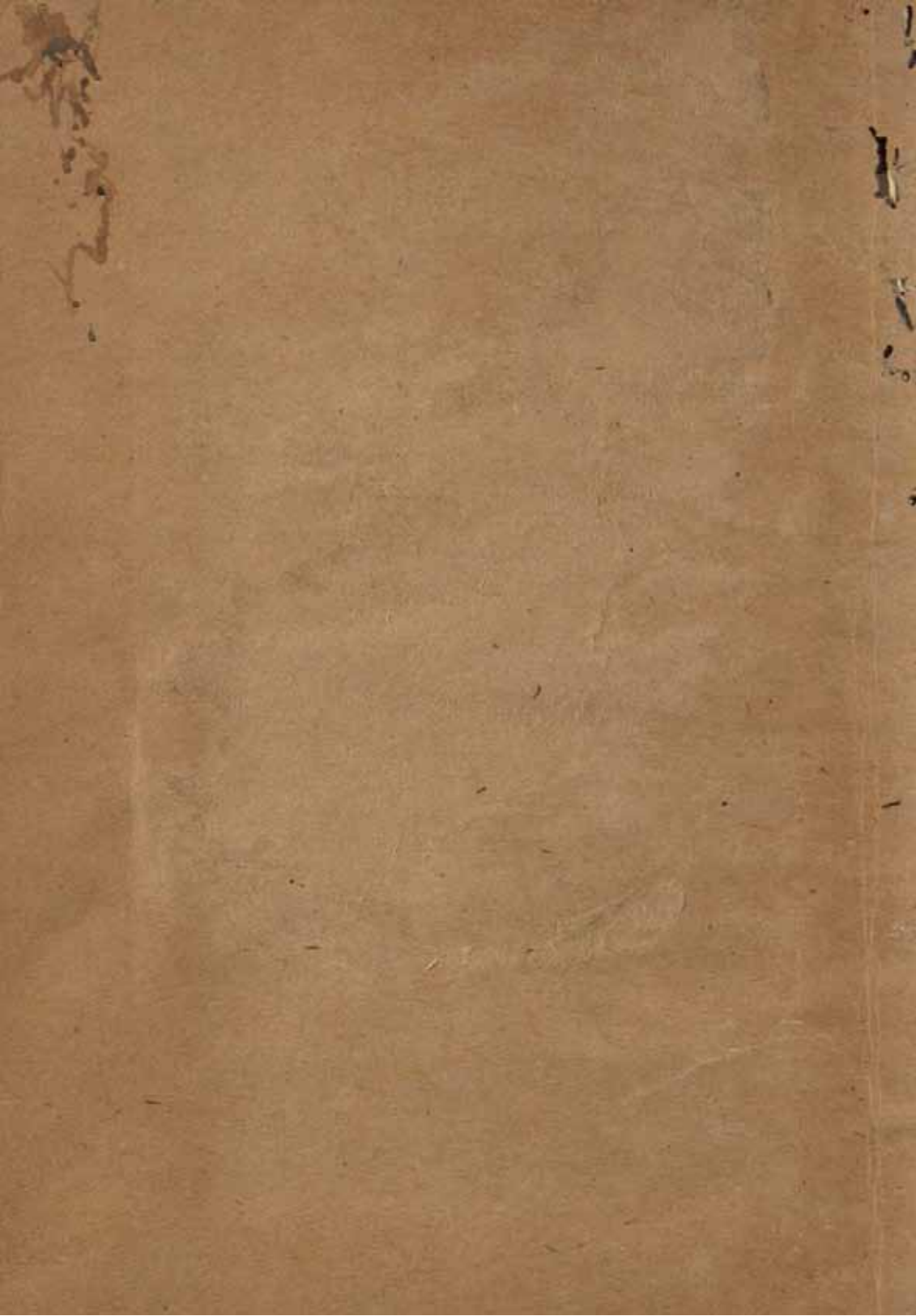
WATSON MUSEUM

Rajkot, C. S.

CURATOR

069-09 (Ray)
Rajkot Museum Report





D.S.A. 80.

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